ROBERTSON, PORTER & CO.'S
BULL DOG BOTTLING
OF
BASS'S ALE
AND
GUINNESS' STOUT
CAN BE HAD AT
All Wine Merchants, Bars, Restaurants, and Hotels.

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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,802—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, MARCH 11, 1903. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.
BRAND
Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1903.
* PENINSULAR	5294	A. G. Cubitt	14th March
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	21st "
* MASSILIA	5011	G W Cookman	28th "
M.L ARABIA	7903	T. Leigh	4th April
* PENINSULAR	5294	A. G. Cubitt	11th "
M.L. BRITANNIA	6525	F. H. Seymour	18th "
* MASSILIA	5011	G. W. Cookman	26th "
M.L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	2nd May
* PENINSULAR	5294	A. G. Cubitt	9th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7458	E. H. Gordon	16th "
* INDIA	7911	F. W. Vibert	23rd "
M.L.P ENINSULAR	5294	A. G. Cubitt	30th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11-30 A.M. and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 19th March, 1903.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms, Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MESSENGARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	P. Ivellich	4,118	1st April 1903,
IMPERATRIX	C. Hellen	4,191	1st May, 1903.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600,	Rs. 350,	Rs. 150.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TRIESTE	R. Mocenni	5,295	18th Mar. 1903
b AUSTRIA	E. Colledani	6,500	28th Mar. 1903
MAR. BACQUEHEM	T. Rasovich	4,600	18th April 1903
a b FRANZ FERDINAND	A. Martinolich	5,943	17th May 1903

a Will call at Kurrachi, b Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 450	Rs. 150,

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900, 2nd Class Rs. 486, Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 8 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN, VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MELPOMENE		2,971	30th Mar., 1903

For further particulars, regarding Passages apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.

Bombay, 20th February, 1903.

W. W. & CO., BOMBAY.

WILLIAM WATSON & CO.,

PASSENGER & SHIPPING AGENTS.
BOMBAY.

(ESTABLISHED 1867.)

Book...PASSAGES and Ship ...CARGO } to { England and the Continent.
Book...PASSAGES and Ship ...CARGO } to { America and Australia.
Book...PASSAGES and Ship ...CARGO } to { Africa and China.

and to all PORTS of the WORLD.

Offices in BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, KARACHI, LONDON (Head Office) LIVERPOOL, MARSEILLES, PORT SAID CAPE TOWN, DURBAN, S. A. and JOHANNESBURG S. A.

WILLIAM WATSON & CO.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 13th March, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S.S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on TUESDAY, the 17th March, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "GOALPARA," 2,147 tons, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th March, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Aboss, Lingh, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Koweit, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order :weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on THURSDAY, 12th March at 10 a.m.

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELEGOA BAY, DURBAN AND CAPE COLONY PORTS.

S.S. "VIRAWA," 3,333 tons, on or about MONDAY, 16th March.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "SIRSA," 2,610 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 11th March.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 19th March, 1903.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE

(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	16th Mar. 1903.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th April, 1903.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th May, 1903.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580,	M. Saporiti	15th June, 1903.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 156
Return tickets available 1 year	" 900	" 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 900 ; 2nd Class, Rs. 600. Special Rates for Missionaries, Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

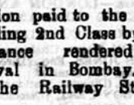
BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
CAPRI	6,059	G. Belsito	17th Mar. 1903,
ISCHIA	6,060	A. Musio	17th April 1903.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

F. CROCCO, Agent.

Esplanade Road, No. 27.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES  MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY,
OCEANIEN	4,959	Grigues	12th Mar. 1903.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Dupuy Fromy	9th Apr. 1903.
TONKIN	6,295	Schmitz	7th May 1903.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONKIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S.S. "CALEDONIEN," 4,232 tons, Captain X——, to sail on or about the 1st April, 1903.

For further particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Agent.

New Oriental Bank Buildings, 37, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—

Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

A NEW DEPARTURE.

THE WEST END WATCH COMPANY, whose retail business in India has until now been confined to the sale of Watches and Clocks of their own manufacture and bearing their widely-known trade mark, have now opened a new department for the sale of GOLD JEWELLERY of English and Continental Manufacture.

They have now on view at their New Premises, at 11, Hornby Road, a splendid selection of Jewellery of excellent taste and perfect workmanship, which has been selected on the spot in the best manufacturing centres of Europe by a member of the Firm.

THE STOCK COMPRISES

DIAMOND, PEARL AND FANCY STONE NECKLETS, PENDANTS, BROOCHES, RINGS ; GEM SET AND PLAIN GOLD BRACELETS, BANGLES, BROOCHES, SAFETY PINS ; MUFF CHAINS in a VARIETY of DESIGNS, PLAIN GOLD and GEM SET; ARTISTIC SILVERWARE SUITABLE for PRESENTS, TABLEWARE, TOILET ARTICLES, CARD CASES, CIGARETTE CASES, MATCH BOXES, etc.

Prices will be found extremely moderate, as the WEST END WATCH COMPANY have determined to adhere to the same system of business which has popularised their Watches. All goods are marked in plain figures at net cash prices. The West End Watch Company do not open any credit accounts, and are prepared to offer to cash buyers the full advantage of purchasing at rates which cannot be equalled by firms which have to face the risks and losses incidental to businesses conducted on credit lines.

The West End Watch Company invite the Public of Bombay to call and inspect their Stock. Visitors may do so without being importuned to purchase, and all enquiries will receive their careful consideration.

WEST END WATCH COMPANY,

11, HORNBY ROAD, FORT.

(OPPOSITE THE BOMBAY POST OFFICE.)

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS.

REAL HAVANA CIGARS

We have arranged for the regular importation of the undermentioned BRANDS made of the

FINEST

HAVANA TOBACCO

Procurable, and are now in a position to offer them at the following Prices :—

"MULETA" Principes
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.

"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 17-1 per 100 in 50's.

"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 22-1 per 100 in 25's.

"MULETA" Graciosos
3¾ inches. Rs 13-4 per 100 in. 50's.
Rs. 14-2 per 100 in 25's.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

THE ITALIAN STORES,

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.,

105, MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY ; AND TO THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'WAR.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA Cheeses.
FINEST LUCCA OIL ; Pure Italian Wine Vinegar.
ASPARAGUS, (French Italian and German).
MILAN SAUSAGES in Skin (Italian).
ANCHOVIES SALTED (loose) ; and in oil in Bottles.
FRANKFORT SAUSAGES, Plain, and with Sauerkroute
TUNNY FISH IN OIL (French and Italian).
CAVIARE.
SARDINES. Royans Victoria. " a la Tomate. Plain in finest Lucca oil.
BLACK OLIVES (loose) in oil.
GREEN OLIVES (French) in Bottles.
FRENCH and ITALIAN PREPARED MUSTARD assorted in Bottles.

MASTIC de CHIO 2-8 Bot. Vermouth (Italian and French) Chianti, Barbera, Capri, Lacrima Christi and Marsala. Cherry and Blackberry Brandy. Asti Spumanti and Duc de Marsat (champagne.)

Maccaroni, Vermicelli, Soup Paste, Lentilles, Beans, Gram (Milanese), Rice (Carolina), Walnuts, Hazelnuts, Almonds, Italian Lemons, Malaga Raisins and Figs (Naples.)

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a speciality and a thoroughly genuine article, only Rs. 10 per doz. Bots.

JEWELRY REPAIRS.

THE ATTENTION of JEWELRY WEARERS is particularly directed to the danger of loss of Gems from imperfect or worn settings or weak claws and the necessity of having all settings inspected occasionally. Those who have jewels are, as a rule, exceedingly careful of them and if there is any suspicion that they are insecure in setting or otherwise they should at once be attended to to prevent loss.

We undertake not only to Manufacture Ornaments of all description but also undertake all kinds of JEWELRY REPAIRS and are able from our large collection of Loose Gems to match Gems in replacement of those found missing.

WATCH REPAIRS.

We undertake the REPAIR of WATCHES, CLOCKS and other MECHANICAL INSTRUMENTS in a REASONABLE TIME and at a MODERATE COST. We employ the most skilled and intelligent labour in this Department which enable us to guarantee all work that we do.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS AND WATCH MAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ST. MARTIN'S The unfailing REMEDY for COUGH, COLD and ASTHMA. Possesses Demulcent and Balsamic properties. Ans. 12 & Re. 1-4.
F. S. MADON & Co. 170, Shaik Memon St, Bombay. PULMONARY BALSAM.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS.

BEST CUMBERLAND HAM, on cut	Rs.	2-8 per lb.
FRESH COFFEE, (ground while you wait)	"	1-4 "
MARRONS GLACE'S	"	2 "

FONDANTS, CHOCOLATES, CAKES, PASTRY, etc., manufactured fresh daily on the premises.

ICES THREE KINDS DAILY.

BIRTHDAY, CHRISTENING AND WEDDING CAKES

A SPECIALITY.

PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.

Up-country orders carefully attended to by the Proprietors.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

25—27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

BECK & CO.'S KAISER BREWERY
"KEY" MARK PILSENER BEER.
LIGHT, PURE, WHOLESOME.

HADENFELDT & CO., CALCUTTA,

SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS IN INDIA.

WHOLESALE AGENTS :

H. J. RUSTOMJEE & CO.,
KARACHI AND BOMBAY.
To be had of all Wine and Spirit Dealers.

OUR SPECIALITIES FOR THE LAST 35 YEARS.

HAMS, BACON AND CHEESE,

AS SUPPLIED TO

GOVERNMENT HOUSES

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, SIMLA AND MADRAS.

HAMS

Finest Home-cured Pale Cumberland

	Rs.	a.
From 7 to 24 lbs. each, in Canvas		
(Original weights) per lb.	1	2
Half Ham, Raw	1	4
Whole or half Ham, cooked	2	0
Cooked, cut in slices	2	8

BACON

FINEST WILTSHIRE MIDDLE, HARRIS'S CROWN BRAND Special cure, in Canvas 20-30 lbs. each per lb.	1	2
Do do in cut	1	2
Do Belly, in Canvas from 12 lbs. each	1	0
Do do in cut	1	1
CUMBERLAND in Canvas from 10 lbs. each	1	0
Do do in cut	1	1

CHEESE

Stilton English Prize Dairy

	Rs.	a.
(NOW IN SEASON)		
(Original Weights) from 12 lbs. each, per lb.	1	0
Do do in cut	1	8
AMERICAN	0	12
CAMEMBERT, real, in Glass Jars each	1	4
CHEDDAR, pale loaf (about 12 lbs. each)	0	14
CHESHIRE ENGLISH	1	0
EDAM, DUTCH, whole Cheese	0	12
GLOSTER DOUBLE	0	14
GRUYERE, finest quality	1	0

FRESH POMPHRET, OYSTERS, PRAWNS, Etc. Etc., packed in ice and forwarded to any Railway Station in India.

BON-BONS AND CRACKERS
TOM SMITH'S, LONDON.

A Splendid Selection of Latest Novelties from 1-8 to 5-8 per box.

W. B. GREEN & CO.,

APOLLO BUNDER RESTAURANT,
BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

JAMES G. RIAL.....Manager.

THIS THURSDAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, MARCH 12TH, 13TH AND 14TH.

THE WORLD'S ENTERTAINERS.

(POLITE VAUDEVILLE)

Nothing in the way of Contemporaneous Amusements has received such hearty endorsement and warm praise. Press and Public everywhere enthusiastically pronounce it the

GREATEST AND MOST ARTISTIC VAUDEVILLE PERFORMANCE EVER SEEN.

Individual Members of this organization have by special command appeared at Sandringham Palace before

KING EDWARD VII.
and at St. Petersburg before
ALEXANDER III, CZAR of RUSSIA.

At MELBOURNE the Company appeared under the Patronage and approval of the
EARL OF HOPETOUN (Governor-General, Australian Commonwealth) and
LADY HOPETOUN.

In SOUTH AFRICA under the Patronage of
Sir WALTER FRANCES HELY-HUTCHINSON, (Governor, Cape Colony) and LADY HELY-HUTCHINSON.

In MAURITIUS under the Patronage of
Sir CHARLES BRUCE, (Governor of Mauritius) and LADY BRUCE.

THE COMPANY.

SALERNO,

The Court Entertainer from the Empire Theatre, London, in feats of classic Juggling. The talk of Paris, Berlin and London. Mr. Salerno has, by special command, appeared before KING EDWARD VII. at Sandringham Palace.

BUNTH AND RUDD,

From the Alhambra, London, who rank as the very highest type of Grotesque Comedians, Messrs. Bunth and Rudd have had the honour of appearing before the Czar of Russia.

VIOLET ELLIOTT,

The Marvellous contralto presenting a repertoire of the newest and most popular song successes.

Professor SCHWINDLER,

Amazing exhibition of esoteric skill and burlesque legerdemain. Europe's greatest fun maker.

FRANCES GWYNNE,

The gifted lyric artiste Presenting a delightfully entertaining repertoire of Illustrated Ballads.

Signor MONTE,

The HUMAN FROG, assisted by his clown TONY in an amazing exhibition of acrobatic skill.

Madlle. PUTE,

Europe's premier Terpsechorian Queen from the principle theatres of Berlin and London.

THE SHADOWGRAPH.

Another pleasing Novelty. An entertaining pantomime in silhouette.

THE GAIETY SKETCH Co.,

Composed of funny comedians and artistic comediennes, presenting a repertoire of Comedies.

EDISON KINETESCOPE.

The wizard of Menlo Park's latest and most improved Picture projecting machine.

A PERFORMANCE at once
HILARIOUSLY AMUSING, UNIQUELY ENTERTAINING:
CLEAN WHOLESOME FUN—MIRTH—MUSIC—MERRIMENT.

PRICES: Rs. 4, 3, 2 and Re. 1.
Seats at SOUNDY'S.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of IRON and STEEL, ARRIVED per HANSA LINE S. S. "DRACHENFELS," No. 10 Shed, Victoria Dock, are hereby informed that their Consignments, ex above Vessel, are ready for DELIVERY.

JOHN HAND,
Superintendent, Port Trust Docks.

Dated, 11th March, 1903.

NOTICE.

MR. WILLIAM DICKENSON YOUNG, has THIS DAY, been AUTHORISED TO SIGN our Firm per procuration.

Mr. BERTRAM HUBERT MENZIES having RESIGNED his position in our Firm the power of attorney from us held by Mr. Bertram Hubert Menzies has been REVOKED.

McIVER MACKENZIE & Co.

Karachi, 4th March, 1903.

NOTICE.

THE POWER OF ATTORNEY, dated 4th April, 1902, in favour of Mr. HERMANN EMIL FRIEDERICH KOEHN, has been CANCELLED and REVOKED THIS DAY.

MOLL, SCHÜTTE & CO.

Calcutta, 7th March, 1903.

THE LETTER of Procuration, dated 2nd of July, 1900, and the POWERS of ATTORNEY, dated 2nd July, 1900, and 4th April, 1902, respectively in favour of Mr. JOHANNES EMIL FRANZ TIEDEMANN, have been CANCELLED and REVOKED THIS DAY.

MOLL, SCHÜTTE & CO.

Calcutta, 7th March, 1903.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, the 13th instant, being a PUBLIC HOLIDAY under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY,
INCLUDING
R. M. RAILWAY.

DURING the ABSENCE of the Undersigned on leave with effect from the 16th March, 1903, Mr. W. HARVEY, Engineer-in-Chief has been APPOINTED to act as Agent of the Company.

H. D. OLIVIER, Colonel, R. E.,
Agent, B. B. & C. I. Railway.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

THE THIRTEENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION will be OPENED to the Public on MONDAY, the 16th March, 1903, at 2-30 P.M., at the Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay.

The Conversazione and private view of the Pictures for Members and their friends will take place on SATURDAY, the 14th March, 1903, at 5-30 P.M.

EXHIBITION will be OPEN DAILY, from 8 A.M. to 5 P.M.

ADMISSION ONE RUPEE.
SEASON TICKETS THREE RUPEES.

GRAND CLEARANCE SALE.

OWING to some certain causes, we CLOSE Our SHOP. All in Stock to be SOLD OFF. Dress Materials, Muslins, Lepins, Serges, Silks, Hats, and many other varieties of Goods too many to enumerate to be sold off without restriction all at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. All Customers are earnestly solicited to pay us a last visit and we positively will not return without many good bargains our GRAND SALE commencing MONDAY, 2nd March, 1903. FOR A WEEK ONLY. Seize this opportunity while it lasts.

PREMJEE RATANJEE,
33, Esplanade Cross Road, Opposite Goculdas Hospital, Bombay.

HOME IN LONDON (near St. Paul's Schools), for Children of Parents residing in India, where a young lady will undertake tuition in English and French. Music desired. Not a School. Terms Fifty Guineas per annum. Mr. HAMBRIDGE, Surveyor Lecturer, 3, Gunterstone Road, West Kensington, London. Card of terms may be obtained from Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

WEAK MEN! DELICATE WOMEN.—Peter's Brain Panacia is for you! The great invigorating tonic of the day for the Nerve Muscle and Brain.—MADON SONS & Co. The Original Madon's Pharmacy, No. 16-18, Abdool Rehman Street Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF THEIR EXCELLENCIES LORD AND LADY NORTHCOTE.

TOWN HALL.

MADAME AGNES FREID.

DRAMATIC PRIMA DONNA ((SOPRANO)

GRAND EVENING CONCERT,

SATURDAY, MARCH 14th, at 9-30 P. M.

Full particulars will follow.

Plan at SEYMOUR DOVE & Co.

SEATS Rs. 5.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF HEIR EXCELLENCIES LORD and LADY NORTHCOTE.

TOWN HALL.

TWO LAST AFTERNOON CONCERTS

Will be given by THE RUSSIAN PIANIST,

FELIX STERNBERG,

TO-DAY, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 11TH, and FRIDAY, 13TH, AT 5-45 P. M.

Kindly Assisted by Mrs. COLLIE (Violin) and Several LEADING AMATEURS.

Concert Grand by "BLUTHNER," kindly lent by Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Ld.

PRICES: Rs. 3, 2, and Re. 1.

Plan now open at SEYMOUR DOVE & Co., Pianoforte Depot.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

MR. HENRY DALLAS' MUSICAL COMEDY Co.,

Under the direction of Mr. HENRY DALLAS.

FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY.

GRAND OPENING NIGHT,

MONDAY, 16TH MARCH.

Grand production of the Successful Musical Play from the Apollo Theatre, London.

KITTY GREY!

KITTY GREY!!

KITTY GREY!!!

TUESDAY, 17TH MARCH,

"NAUGHTY NANCY."

Doors open at 8-30. Commence at 9 O'Clock.

Box plan at SOUNDY & Co.

PRICES: Rs. 4, 3, 2, and Re. 1.

PHIL CARLTON, Business Manager.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo arrived per S. S. "OCEANIEN," from COLOMBO, the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, are hereby informed that she is landing her cargo in the Prince's Dock, M. Shed.

All Claims for Damages, &c., must be sent into the Office within eight days after the discharge of Cargo, or before the goods are removed to the uncleared warehouse from the landing shed, otherwise they will not be entertained. Goods on Survey will be attended to every morning.

P. DE BURE,
Agent.

Bombay, 10th March, 1903.

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

TENDERS for the SUPPLY of STORES for 1903-4 will be received upto 1 p.m., on THURSDAY, the 19th March, 1903, at the office of the Undersigned at Byculla, where full particulars may be obtained.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Honorary Secretary.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the article "MAIZE" will be re-tested for Tonnage on THURSDAY, the 12th March, 1903, at noon in F. Shed Prince's Dock, when the attendance of those interested is invited.

By Order of the Committee,
FREDERICK NOEL-PATON,
Secretary,
Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 10th March, 1903.

BOMBAY STATIONERY MART.

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED HEREBY REQUESTS all his Customers to TAKE NOTICE that his BILL COLLECTORS are from this date NOT ALLOWED to SIGN ANY RECEIPTS for PAYMENT in his name, and that all Receipts for Payment from this date will be signed by the Undersigned or by his Attorney, Mr. Ahmedaly Mullakhanaily, and that no Receipts for Payment will be valid unless signed by the Undersigned or his Attorney.

HUSSONALLY ABDULALLY,
Proprietor.

Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 10th March, 1903.

THE BOMBAY ICE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 10, Shams Munzil, Hummum Street, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 19th March, 1903, at 3 P.M., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st December, 1902.
2. To sanction the payment of a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To elect a Chairman of the Board for the ensuing year.
5. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration.
6. To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

By Order of the Board,
C. H. B. FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.

Bombay, 4th March, 1903.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 12th to 19th March, 1903, both day inclusive.

BEST SADDLERY,

STABLE KITS, CARRIAGE LAMPS and RUBBER TYRES.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

NOORMAHOMED RUTTONSEY,

SADDLER AND HARNESS MAKER,

By Appointment to H. E. THE GOVERNOR,

BHENDY BAZAR, BOMBAY.

HAJEE EBRAHIM BROS.

BY APPOINTMENT TO

H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

TAILORS, SHIRT-MAKERS, CONTRACTORS, and ENGLISH BOOTS and SHOES MERCHANTS,

Tweed Lounge Suit made of medium weight, English Tweeds in variety of colours at Rs. 22, 25 and 28. Suit complete.

Best English Flannels Lounge Suits complete at Rs. 20, 22 and 25.

Dress Suits of Fine Twill Vicuna or Corkscrew Coatings, Silk Lined, at Rs. 50, 55 and 60.

FIT DURABILITY and STYLE ARE OUR CONSTANT STUDY.

Send us a Post Card and we will mail you a full range of Patterns by return Post.

Outstation orders are carefully executed.

OPPOSITE CRAWFORD MARKET.

IN CONSTANT USE FOR 10 YEARS.—Mrs. M. Blyth, Colaba, says:—Singer's Family Machines had been in constant use for 10 years, for both heavy and light work, and only cost me few annas for trifling repairs.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee, Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

MR. FELIX STERNBERG, the great Russian Pianist, now performing for a Season in Bombay, plays on a Bluthner Aliquot Grand Pianoforte.—Sole Agents for Bluthner Pianos: MARCKS & Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

COMPOUND NERVINE ELIXIR, one of the most powerful Tonics made, contains Coca, Damiana, Phosphorous and Nux Vomica. A sure remedy for Nervous Debility. Price Rs. 2-8 Per. bottle.—THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

OLIVER TYPEWRITER.—The World's Standard visible WRITING MACHINE. Neatest, Lightest, most portable Machine, Most powerful manifolder, Writes 84 Characters with only 38 Keys. Price Rs. 350 nett. Sole Agents: W. H. THORNS & Co., 13-15, Hornby Row Fort, Bombay.

DELHI DURBAR.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, of Bombay, have prepared an ALBUM containing a selection of nearly 80 Photographs of most interesting Events and Functions during the Coronation. For full particulars please apply to the Manager.

REPAIRS to WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELLERY of every description executed promptly and carefully. Charges Moderate.—CURSETJEE CAWASJEE, G. I. P. Ry. Watchmaker, 55, Esplanade Rd.

NEVER FOUND OUT OF ORDER.—"I am glad to inform you that I have used Singer's Oscillating Machine for last 10 years, and during that time never found it out of order, and even now it works as if it were quite new. Mrs. L. ALMEIDA, Girgaum, Bombay."

ICES AND REFRESHMENT.—Every day two kinds of ICES. WINES and SPIRITS of the best kind. Fresh Pastry. Hot Mutton Patties.—MORENAS & Co., Meadow St., Bombay.

---

40 POUNDS is the weight of my new Pattern Shooting or Field Service Tent complete with bathroom. Catalogues free.—WM. S. MARRIOTT, The Tent Factory, Cawnpore.

CURETINE COMPOUND (Lawson's) cures where Copaiba and Sandal Oil fails. One Bottle Annas 12. Apply HOMI BROS., Opticians, New Building, No. 2, 1st Floor, near Crawford Market, Bombay.

INCANDESCENT BURNERS, durable Mantles, Glass and Mica Chimneys and Globes. Best articles at cheap rates.—C. S. POCHEE & SON, Sitaram Building, near Crawford Market.

MAHABLESHWAR DAK.—Phaetons and Tongas for WATHAR, PANCHGANI and MAHABLESHWAR, For rates apply to BAPOO SHERKUR, Wai.

MAHABLESHWAR DAK.—By Special Appointment to H. E. THE GOVERNOR. Ready laid PHAETON and TONGA between WATHAR, PANCHGANI and MAHABLESHWAR. For Rates write to N. FRAMJI ARDESHIR & Co., Government Mail Contractors, Poona.

MAHABLESHWAR.—Intending Visitors requiring Good Furnished BUNGALOWS for Hot or Cold Season should apply to Mr. J. W. D'SUZA, Steward Mahableshwar Club, who now conducts House Agency Instead of the late Mrs. ORR.

FOTHERGILL'S MADONAL is a "Multum in Parvo" cure for diseases arising from inactive Liver and alimentary Canal. The best Remedy for Hot climate.—MADON SONS & Co. The Original Madon's Pharmacy, No. 16-18 Abdool Rehman Street, Bombay.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY, from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

RUBBER TYRES, Rubber Tyre Wheels, Harness, Saddles, Carriage Lamps, Carriage Trimmings, and Stable Requisites. Send for Catalogue.—E. S. MALLA & Co., 395, Bhendy Bazaar, Bombay.

ELECTRO PLATING in Silver, Nickel, Gold, and Bronze, of finest finish and most durable quality, undertaken by THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, Electro Platers in ordinary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

CYCLIST.—Apply for our Price List. Don't pay Fancy Prices. Silver King Lamp Rs. 7-8, G, and J. Cover Rs. 13.—WELLINGTON CYCLE Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay, and Main Street, Poona.

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY. Neatly printed. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BIRTHDAY and Wedding Presentation Articles, Gold, Silver and Gem Jewellery always ready in stock.—P. MEHTA & Co., 69, Medows St., Bombay.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

PREMIER CYCLES.—With the celebrated Helical Steel Tube Frames. All the latest features are embodied. These fine Machines are priced to suit all classes of buyers. Sole Agents: W. H. THORNS & Co., 13-15, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—OLD MAGAZINES, of various dates, Macmillan's, The National Review, Calcutta Review, &c., &c. Apply C. C., care of "Bombay Gazette."

BACK NUMBERS of THE BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily, the Weekly, and the Weekly Mail Edition, when available, are supplied on the following terms:—Seven days from date of issue, 4 annas; 8 to 30 days from date of issue, 8 annas; 30 days to one year, 1 rupee; and of older dates than one year from Rs. 5 per copy according to numbers available. Reference charge one rupee.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants, Patronized by the Officers of the Services, Army and Navy, as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee. Fee Rs. 2 for each servant.—No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Established, 1878.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East. Contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and all Booksellers and Railway Termini.

CHESTER BRAND HIGH GRADE of AMERICAN 125° Fire Test Oil. Imported by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York. Sold at their Godowns, Mazagaon.

OVERLAND SUMMARY. PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., at Rs. 5-3-2 per case, at Bombay: and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-9-2 per case, at Bandora.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY edition.—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay, Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1 Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette." Office.

CORN AND WART DESTROYER.—A safe, rapid and painless solvent for Corns and Warts. This is a chemical combination of Xylocidine and Salicylic Acid with extract of Indian Hemp. In bottles, Ans. 12 each. Prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co.—Teakwood and Blackwood Plain and Inlaid Furniture of English Indian Designs or made to Order.—Chuckla, No. 5.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in Verse after the manner of various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICE Re 1, Postage annas 4. To be had at this Office.

PAY a VISIT to JACKERIA EBRAHIM'S SHOP No. 52, Esplanade Cross Road, opposite Market Police Office, it will repay you. Large Assortment of Goods and Oilmanstores by every Mail at Fair Rates.

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Asparagus Dishes.
" Servers.
Beer Jugs.
Biscuit Boxes.
Biscuit, Butter, and Cheese Stands.
Bread, Butter, and Cake Stands.
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Breakfast Cruets.
Breakfast Services.
Butter Dishes.
Butter Knives.
Cake and Bread Baskets.
Calendars.
Call Bells.
Candelabras.
Candlesticks.
Carvers in Cases.
Centre Pieces.
Challenge Cups.
Champagne Bottle Openers.
Champagne Coolers.
Champagne Jugs.
Cheese Dishes.
Cheese Scoops.
Children Mugs.
Christening Presents.
Chutney Spoons.
Cigar Cases.
Cigarette Cases.
Claret Jugs.
Cream and Sugar.
Cruet Frames.
Crumb Scoops.
Cups.
Cups and Champagne and Peg Measures.
Dessert Knives and Forks,
Egg Frames.
Entree Dishes.
Fish Knives and Forks.
Flower Bowls.
Flower Stands.
Fruit Dishes.
Fruit Knives and Forks.
Game and Spirit Cabinet.
Ice Pails.
Ice Picks.
Ice Spoons
Ice Tongs.
Ice Jugs.
Ice Pitchers.
Inkstands.
Jam Spoons.
Jam Stands.
Jardinieres.
Knives, Forks, and Spoons.
Liqueur Frames.
Marrow Spoons.
Mugs.
Napkin Rings.
Nut Crackers.
Nut Dishes.
Paper Weights.
Peg Measures.
Pickle Frames.
Powder Boxes.
Prize Cups.
Salad Bowls and Servers.
Salt Cellars.
Sardine Boxes.
Sauce Boats.
Sherry Cobler Shakers.
Side Dishes.
Smokers Requisites.
Soup Tureens.
Spirit Frames.
Spirit Labels.
Spoons and Forks.
Sugar Basins and Cream Jugs.
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MORENAS & Co.

64, MEDOWS, STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed.....Rs. 15,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... „ 15,00,000
Uncalled Capital ..... „ 5,00,000

DIRECTORS.

Mr. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
„ R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
„ N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
„ D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the daily balance.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

	Per cent. Per Annum
For 3 Months	4
„ 6 Months	4½ „
„ 12 Months	5 „
„ 2 Years	5½ „

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information apply to—

D. KING,
Agent.

Calcutta, 3rd February, 1903.

LONDON BRANCH:
19 GREAT WINCHESTER STREET E. C.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, KURRACHEE COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if on under Rs 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JOHN K. MOIR,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere,
LONDON 52—Threadneedle Street, E. C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL...Fcs. 1,50,000,000, (£6,000,000.)

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, New Orleans, Melbourne Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at one per cent. per annum on balances above Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

Special arrangements may be obtained on Application.

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Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof, wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further, Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks Cashed for Customers without charge, if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Papers Gold, Silver, etc.

E. REY,
Manager.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:
Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.

Sub-Branches:—Murree—(April to October) and Amritsar
Sub-Agencies:—Bangalore, Mooltan City and Lyallpore.

CAPITAL PAID-UP, Rs. 43,90,800.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances. 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS—
9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ „

Special rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS which can be learnt on application.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hoondees or Stations where the Bank has Branches and Current Items of any sorts are collected and credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards and receive 2 per cent. per annum, upon the daily balances, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 50 is maintained.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.

W. MOIR,
Manager.

Bombay, 14th November, 1902.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund.....$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund.....$ 47,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq. (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.

SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. } Managers.
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LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

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BANGKOK,	HIOGO,	RANGOON,
BATAVIA,	LOUIO,	SAIGON,
BOMBAY,	LYONS,	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	MANILA,	SINGAPORE,
COLOMBO,	NAGASAKI,	SOURABAYA,
FOOCHOW,	NEW YORK,	TIENTSIN,
HAMBURG,	PEKING,	YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Re. 1 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS ORAM,
Acting Agent.

7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £4,25,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy.
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin.
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar.
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Elya,	Mombassa,
Steamer Point,	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (paid up).....Rs. 10,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper).Rs. 14,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

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London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal town throughout India.

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FIXED DEPOSITS received and interests allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon applicaiton.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... „ 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... „ 8,910,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hongkong, Tientsin and Newchang.

LONDON BANKERS:—THE BANK OF ENGLAND; THE LONDON AND JOINT STOCK BANK, LD.; THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK, LD.; THE PARR'S BANK LD.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

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Manager.

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OWNER LEAVING INDIA.

	Rs.
FOR SALE—Bay Australian Gelding, ANTHONY (by Young Snowdon), about 15-3, aged, a very steady charger with all arms, regularly ridden and driven by a lady, very steady in single or double harness	500
STANHOPE PHAETON, by Thrupp and Maberly, London, convertible to wagonette, dark blue body, red wheels, suitable for horses, complete, with lamps, pole pieces and pole chains	700
A CABRIOLET, by Stuart, Calcutta, dark blue picked out yellow, brass fittings, complete with lamps and waterproof apron, suitable for horses	500
A Regulation Infantry or Staff SADDLE, plain flaps, complete with brown leather wallets, in good order	60
A General Officer's BRIDAL, Head Rope, and Breastplate	40

Apply to BRIG.-GENERAL JEFFREYS, Jubbalpore.

ARE YOU A CONNOISSEUR IN TEA

A DAILY TREAT!!

BRITANNIA BRAND TEAS.

THE ONLY GOLD MEDAL AWARDED IN POONA EXHIBITION.

Tea in Perfection from the Tea Plant to the Tea Cup in its Native Purity. | Exquisite Flavour. Delicate Aroma. Youngest Growths. | Choicest of Teas at the lowest possible cost and saving all middlemen's profits.

Important to Mofussil: Free Delivery on their Station.

Prices from

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

THE TWO FAVORITES.

PRIVATE RESERVE WHISKY.

TENNENT'S PILSENER BEER.

Of all dealers, or of

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY,

SOLE AGENTS.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY
No. 21, APOLLO STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 14th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 handsome strong-built victoria (with rubber-tyred wheels.

1 powerful bay waler gelding, 15 hands, 5 years, broken to saddle and harness.

1 grey Arab horse, about 14-2, 6 years, perfectly quiet in saddle and harness.

1 gentleman's "Rambler" bicycle with free wheel in very good condition.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the Military Secretary to H. E. the Governor Messrs BENNETT & Co will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 16th instant, at 11 A.M. in the Tents at the Crescent, opposite the Sailor's Home, where the kit has been removed for the purposes of sale, a large quantity of surplus stock returned from His Excellency's Camp, at the Delhi Durbur, consisting of a large lot of drapery, Cashmere Merino, English blankets and rezais table and chamber candlesticks, table lamps, English water cans, fire iron and fenders, six grass cutting machines, English garden roller, large hot water boilers, a large lot of glass and crockeryware, six large double pole tents, &c., &c. Everything was got new and only used at the Delhi Camp.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

N.B.—The tents will be sold on the same day at 3 p.m.

Also the following horses will be sold on the same day at 2 p.m. at the Tents on the Crescent :—

1 Pair Bay Australian mares, "Shopgirl and Seamstress," 15-2½, sound, regularly driven up to date as a pair, aged 9.

1 Bay Australian gelding, "Nandgaon," regularly driven in single and double and as leader of a team, 15-2½, aged, only sold as no match for him.

1 Bay Arab horse, "Nugget," 14-1, regularly ridden up to date, carries a lady and plays polo, aged, be loved sound.

All the above are believed sound and are open to any V. S. Examination. They are only being sold to reduce the stable.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 11th March, 1903.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTORS.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSE AND LANDED PROPERTIES, at Green Street, near the Bank of Bombay, and Custom House Road, opposite the Custom House, Fort, Bombay.

Under instructions from Mr. W. S. McClelland and the Executor of the estate of the late Mr. John Campbell, deceased, Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 11th instant, at 3-30 p.m., sell by Auction on the premises the following valuable properties, viz :-

FIRSTLY.—All that freehold messuage or dwelling house situate at Green Street, Bonabay, together with all that piece or parcel of Freehold land or ground with the buildings, shops and godowns standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the north side of Green Street, Fort, containing by admeasurement 313 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under A Ward No. 1077, and Street No. 14 16-18, and bounded as follows :—That is to say on or towards the north by the property secondly described, on or towards the south by Green Street, on or towards the east by property belonging to H. H. the Aga Khan, and on or towards the west by the private passage and property belonging to Hajee Ismail Chhotani and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendors :—

SECONDLY.—All that freehold messuage or dwelling house situate at Customs House Road, Fort, Bombay, together with all that piece or parcel of freehold land or ground with the buildings, shops and godowns standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the west side of Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay, containing by admeasurement 278 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under A Ward No. 1067, and Street Nos. 46-48-50, and bounded as follows :—That is to say on or towards the north partly by property belonging to Beg Mahomed Hajee Alidoo Rehman and partly by the Court yard belonging to Mirza Mahomed Malike Toozar, on or towards the south partly by property of H. H. the Aga Khan and partly by the property firstly described, on or towards the east by the said Custom House Road, and on or towards the west by property belonging to Hajee Ismail Chhotani and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendors.

Private offers for the above properties will be considered.

For particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Smetham, Byrne and Noble, Solicitors to the Vendors, or to the Undersigned.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on MONDAY, the 16th instant, at 2-30 p.m., the effects of the late Mrs. E. L. CROSBY, consisting of—

Silver necklace, bracelet and brooches, chains, pins, pencils, brooches, necklaces, bracelets, wristlets, hand bags, opera and magnifying glasses, combs, pocket knives, laces, fans, folding chairs, etc.

On FRIDAY, the 20th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the "Scrabji House" Ormiston Road, opposite the Tramway Company offices, Apollo Reclamation, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, of the latest design, best plated-ware, crockery and glass ware, Sweet-toned square piano, by Rose, gent's bicycle, wind-proof lamps, recn table ornaments, Bassein carpets, pictures, etc. the property of R. E. CLARKE, Esqr.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view three days before the sale.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on MONDAY, the 23rd instant, at 1-30 p.m., the effects of the late Laximon Babajee Murkayker Sait Sonar, consisting of—

Gold chain, lady's hunting watch and rings, inferior rubies, diamonds and pearls, silver dollars, medals and pieces of silver, etc.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 11th March, 1903.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF WHITE JACONETS.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 12th instant at, 4 P. M. Messrs. MENESSE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction by order of the concerned—

On account and at the risk of Runchordas Wallabhai—
838-96-4 cases white jaconets.

AUCTION SALE OF 15 CASES DAMAGED CHINA FANS.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 12th instant, at 3, p.m., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms on account of the underwriters.—
15 cases damaged China Fans.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 11th March, 1903.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Arthur Crawford Markets, on MONDAY, the 16th March, 1903, at 11 a.m., the right of collecting fair ground and feeding fees from cattle-dealers, butchers, and all others at the Bombay Municipal Slaughter-houses, Sadra, for 12 months, from 1st April 1903, to 31st March, 1904, and Fees in the Fort Market, Arthur Crawford Beef Market, Arthur Crawford Fish and Mutton Markets, Erskine Road Fish Market, Feras Road Fish Market, Colaba Fish Market, Peddar Road Fish Market, Mazagon and Ferguson Road Fish Markets, Parel, from fresh and salt fish-sellers, &c., who sit on the floor or other places not numbered, either in line or outside under the eaves of the markets, and also collecting fees for weighing goods at the scales of the Arthur Crawford Markets, for 12 months from 1st April 1903 to 31st March 1904.

For particulars and conditions of these sales, respectively, apply at the Municipal Commissioner's Office, Fort, or at the office of the Superintendent of Markets, Arthur Crawford Markets, or to the undersigned. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, March 10th, 1903.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS,

warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional) Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors :—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUGGIST, London, England.

ITALIAN
SHIRTS AND COLLARS
NOW ON SHOW.
BANKER & Co.,
HIGH CLASS GENTS' TAILORS AND LADIES' DRESS MAKERS.
38, ESPLANADE CROSS ROAD,
OPPOSITE GOCULDAS HOSPITAL,
BOMBAY.

FUTURE FROM HANDWRITING!

YOUR character, marriage partner described, business, love, health, changes and chief events accurately told. Send a specimen of your writing, signed with usual signature, and enclose twenty half-anna postage stamps and a stamped addressed envelope to

"GRAPHOLOGISTS,
Mandvi Post, Bombay."

NOTE.—Don't send it if you dislike plain speaking.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, MARCH 9.

SECURITIES—			
2½ per cent. Consols	89 3/8	=	— 3/8
3 per cent. Rentes	Fcs 100 1/4	=	unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	£106 1/2	=	,,
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£86	=	,,
SILVER—			
Spot in London	22 7/8	=	+ 1/4
2 months hence	22 5/8	=	+ 1/8
Spot in New York	49 1/2	=	+ 3/8
EXCHANGES—			
Paris Cheques	25'15	=	— 1/2
Berlin ,,	20'50 3/4	=	— 1/4
New York Demand	4'86 1/4	=	— 1/2
DISCOUNTS—			
Bank of England	4 pr ct	=	unchanged
3 months sight Bank Bills	3 5/8 pr ct	=	,,
6 ,, ,,	3 1/2 pr ct	=	+ 1/8
3 months sight Fine Trade Bills	3 7/8 pr ct	=	unchanged
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills	3 7/8 pr ct	=	,,
INTEREST—			
Day to-day loans	3 5/8 pr ct	=	,,
7 day market loans	3 5/8 pr ct	=	,,

METALS.

Copper Braziers £73 = plus £4.
Yellow metal 61-8d.
Tin Plates 12s.
Bar-iron Belgian £5-3s.
Iron Corrugated Sheets £11-5.
Basic Steel Bars £5-4.
Rubber.—Para Rubber, 3s. 10d.
Rapeseed.—Yellow Cawnpore 35 1-2. April-May. Sellers. Tone firm.
Rapeseed.—Brown 32 3-4. April-May. Value. Tone firm.
Coffee In New York 5 5-8.
Arrivals.—Steamers R. Rubattino, Tottenham, Britannia, Bodlewell, Melbourne and Ben Lamond.

SKIN SALES.

Goat skin sales opened to-day quiet and prices easier. Bombay 1d. lower.
Number of Goat skins offered 1,015 000.
Number of Ship skins offered 631,000.

In Liverpool.—

Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet. Manchester quiet. Total sales 10,000. Spot 5'20—2 Sold on speculation and for Export 500. Imports 8,000. Arrivals closed quiet but steady.

Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June.	June-July.
5'2 —4	5 4 —4	5'6 —4	5'6 —4
July.-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct. Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
5'6 —2	4'38 —2	4'74 —3	4'53 —3	4'49 —2

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	21,00	bales.
Do. last year	25,000	,,
Exports to Great Britain	25,029	,,
,, Continent	3,000	,,
Mid-Uplands	9'90	—5
Futures, months of March	9'70	+5
Do. do. July	9'49	+5

In New Orleans—

Spot	9 9-16 —1-16
Futures month of June	9'00 +6
Do. September	8'87 +9
Tone at close	steady.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 48 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Monday 9th March 1903 :—

Cotton	32,335 bales.
Wheat	5,324 cwts.
Linseed	18,578 ,,
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	1,386 ,,
Gingellyseed	7,308 ,,
Poppyseed	122 ,,
Groundnuts	755 ,,
Castorseed	7,732 ,,
Rice	9,713 ,,
Myrabolams	3,175 ,,
Cottonseed	17,351 ,,

BOMBAY, TUESDAY MARCH 10.

EXCHANGE—Tone quiet.

Bank T. T				1s. 4 1-16d.
Bank Demand				1s. 4 3-32d.
Credit Bills	3 Months Sight	D. A...		1s. 4 9-32d.
Do	6 do	do		1s. 4 1-32d.
French Francs	3 do	do		170 3-4
Marks	3 do	do		139
Hongkong	30 Days' Sight			1/8
Shanghai	30 do	do		159 1-2
Japan	30 do	do		149 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent—Tone steady.

Cash	Rs.	98 7
1st Settlement	Rs.	98 10

Money Market—Tone steady.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 2nd October		4 per cent
Bank of Bombay do.	19th February	8 do,
Bank of Bengal do.	19th do.	8 do.
Bank of Madras do.	19th do.	8 do.

SEEDS.

Linseed.—Tone firm.			Rs.	a.	Rs. a.
Ready	...	...	7	8	
Forward April-May	...	...	7	8	
Rapeseed.—Tone steady.					
Brown Cawnpore Ready	...		5	7	
Yellow Cawnpore Ready	...		5	11	to 5 12
Do. Gujarat Forward, April-May	...		6	4	
Poppyseed.—Tone steady.					
Ready	...	...	7	5	
Forward April-May	...	...	7	4	
Castorseed—Tone steady.					
Ready	...	...	22	12	
Forward April-May.	...		23	4	to 28 8
Groundnuts—Tone steady.					
Ready	...	...	34	0	to 34 4
Gingellyseed.—Tone steady.					
16 per cent. Mxd. Ready	...		32	8	
25 ,, ,, ,,	...		31	8	
50 ,, ,, ,,	...		30	0	
Black Kutnee ,, ,,	...		29	0	

The Seeds Markets are closed to-day.

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	firm.
Estimated sales	10,000
Total imports	17,000

March-8 April.	Apl.-May	May-June.	June-July
5-08 +6	5 10 +6	5-12 +6	5'12 +6
July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sep.-Oct	Oct.-Nov.	Nov-Dec.
5-12 +6	5'05 +5	4'80 +3	4'58 +6	4'54 +5

COTTON.—The market is quiet but steady with a moderate enquiry at current rates for spot cotton at Colaba. The Satta market is steady at Rs. 119 Fully good Bengals 25th March and Rs. 214. Good Broach M. G. same delivery.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association Limited :—

Growths	Fine	F.-G.	Good	Delivery
Bengals M. G. (By. terms)	172	150	136	25 March
Bengals M. G. (By. terms)	181	171	...	do.
Sind-Punjab (M. G)	184	171	...	do.
Belait M. G	189	182	...	do.
Kundesh M. G.	...	177	169	do.
Dhamangaum Foolgaum M.G.	197	189	...	do.
Nagpur Kumptee	196	180	...	do.
Akola (M. G.)	196	184	...	do.
Khamgaum do				
Karanja do				
Broach M. G.	231	224	215	do.
Do. M. G.	235	...	...	25 April.
Bhownugger M G	207	197	...	25 May.
Do H. G.	204	194	178	do.
S.-G. Dharwar	...	...	212	do.
Westerns	...	...	213	do.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

MANUK—February 28, at 7, Moira Street, Calcutta, the wife of John Manuk, of a daughter.

DEATH.

WOOD—February 25, at the Station Hospital, Calcutta, of abscess on the liver, Andrew ("Billy") Colpoys Wood, 2nd Duke of Wellington's Regiment, dearly loved husband of Mabel Colpoys Wood.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 13m., Sun sets, 6h. 8m. High water, 9 10m, 10-29a. Low water, 3-47m. 3-8s.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p. m.
Indian Police Commission, New Secretariat.
Annual Meeting, Bombay Chamber of Commerce, 4 p. m.
Mr. Felix Sternberg's Concert, Town Hall, 5-45 p. m.
Bombay Light Horse, Camp, Santa Cruz, begins.
Royal Bombay Yacht Club, Lord Curzon's Challenge Cup Races.
B. B. R. A. Society, Count Pulle's Paper on Indian Cartography, 5-30 p. m.
B. B. R. A. Society,—meeting at 5-15 p.m.

THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—Four pointed partidyes (Francolinus pictus) have been presented to the zoological collection by Mr. E. W. Harper, F. Z. S.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.—A meeting of the Society will be held this afternoon when Count F. L. Pulle will read a paper on "Indian Chartography."

BAKRI ID.—In consequence of the Basal Bakr Id to-day, a large number of Mahomedans are expected to visit Mama Hajani Mosque at Worli. Police arrangements will be made to control the crowd.

POSTAL NOTICE.—A mail for Europe and Egypt consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission per M. M. Co. s. s. Oceanien will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to distenation at 9 a. m. to-morow the 12th inst. Letters, &c., for Aden will also be despatched

FATAL FALL.—Gopal Visram, a Hindu, aged twenty-five years, residing at Chinchpogly, was on Monday evening working on the roof of the David Sassoon School, Parel Road, when he accidentally slipped and fell from the roof to the ground. He received fracture of the skull. He was conveyed in an unconscious state to the J. J. Hospital, where he was, on examination, found to be dead.

MUSIC AT APOLLO BUNDER.—By kind permission of Captain Prevost the band of the 23rd Bombay Rifles will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. M. Fradills, Band Master, commencing at 7 p.m, to-day at Messrs. W. B. Green & Co. :—

March	Viscount Nelson	Zelie.
Serinade	Quan do tu Chantes	Gounod.
Selection	A Runaway Girl	Stockton.
Valse	Sweet Vows	Roeder.
Lancers	Somebody's luggage	Coote.
Selection	Coster Songs	Godfrey.
Arrietta	I Ancredi	Rossini.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

HIS DISLIKE FOR THE WORKHOUSE.—Before Mr. J. W. S. Deane, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Thomas Nelson Smith, a European, aged twenty-eight, was charged by Sub-Inspector Topsell with deserting from the Government Workhouse, Bombay. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and stated that he, on the 28th ultimo, obtained leave from the Workhouse to seek for employment but did not return. He intended to return, but unfortunately got drunk and forgot all about it. He admitted having been convicted seven times before for similar offences. The magistrate sentenced him to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

MOHAMEDAN MEETING AT GODHRA.—At a meeting of the leading Mohamedans of Godhra on the 8th instant, Mr. G. Carmichael, I. C. S., Collector, Panchmahals, says a correspondent, being convinced of the useful and substantial work done by the local Anjuman with very limited funds was good enough to make a donation of Rs. 500 to that body. Five students in the Telang High School receives scholarships from the Anjuman funds. A Bohra student named Abdulli Kadrudin who is an inhabitant of Godhra, and prosecutes his studies at the Baroda College, has also been awarded a scholarship of Rs. 4 per mensem from the same funds.

THEFT BY A EUROPEAN.—Yesterday morning at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Jones charged Robert Lee, assistant Steward at the Great Western Hotel, with the theft of a box containing wearing apparel valued at Rs. 120 belonging to Mr. B. Robert, Head Steward at the hotel. The accused and the complainant lived in the same room at the hotel. On Monday night at about 12 o'clock the accused stole the box belonging to the complainant and disappeared. The complainant on coming to know of the theft yesterday morning informed the police, who arrested the accused in Sukhiaji Street and recovered all the property from him. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

KILLED BY A BICYCLE.—Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner of Bombay, conducted an inquest, yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, relative to the death of Bhagoo Breckoo Powar, a Hindu labourer, aged fifty-six years. On Sunday last the deceased, who was slightly lame, was walking along Napean Sea Road, towards Walkeshwar, when he was knocked down by a bicycle, which was being ridden by a man, whose nationality could not be ascertained. The cyclist also fell off his machine, but he soon got up and walked away, wheeling his cycle by hand. The accident was noticed by a witness from a distance, but before he reached the spot, the cyclist had left. Subsequently the Police arrived and removed the deceased who was unconscious, to the J. J. Hospital. The deceased died at the hospital next day, the cause of death being cerebral concussion. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

ONE DAY'S SERVICE.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Marceleno Almeida a native Christian, having a record of three previous convictions against him, was charged by Inspector Hayter before Mr. P. H. Dastur, with theft as a servant of Rs. 31-8, belonging to his master Joseph Godinho a medical practitioner residing at Dockyard Road. The evidence showed that on the evening of the 28th February last the complainant hung up his coat containing the money, on a nail in the room and retired for the night. The next morning on looking up for the coat, he found its missing. He also that the accused whom he had engaged as a cook on the previous day had disappeared too. He made a report to the Police and the accused was arrested on Monday at Nuli Bazaar. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and admitted previous convictions. He was sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment with hard labour.

DEATH OF A HINDU SOLICITOR.—We regret to announce the death of Mr. Kashinath Janardhan Mantri, Solicitor of the High Court, which took place on Sunday last at his temporary residence at Thanna. The death by plague of his little nephew, and also of his only son within the last fortnight, were the cause of his untimely end. Born in a respectable family in the Somavanashya Kshatrya caste he had received his early education in what was then called the Jaggenath Shunkershett School at Girgaum. He passed his Matriculation Examination from the Elphinstone High School and joined the Elphinstone College, where he had a brilliant career under Professors Wordsworth, Macmillan, Hawthornthwaite, and Bhandarkar. After graduating he joined the firm of Mr. Janardhan Gopal, solicitor, as an articled clerk, and while preparing for the solicitor's examination he joined the Law Class and successfully passed the LL.B. examination. He passed the solicitor's examination in the year 1891, and had ever since enjoyed an extensive practice on account of his legal acumen and urbanity of nature. He leaves behind him a large circle of relations and friends to mourn his loss.

MARWARI AND HIS DEBTOR.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Hayter prosecuted Aderam Bhurza a Marwari, and his servant Bhoota Vira, charging the former with the theft of a gold armlet, valued at Rs. 38, and the latter with the abetment of the offence. The evidence showed that the Marwari had obtained from the Bombay Small Causes Court a decree, of Rs. 38 against Makund Prema, a carpenter, who lives in Coppersmith Street, Mazagon. Yesterday morning the Marwari, accompanied by his servant Bhoota and a bailiff went to the judgment debtor to execute the decree. The bailiff stood near the door, while the Marwari and his servant, it was alleged, entered the room, caught hold of the debtor and forcibly removed from his arm, a gold armlet of the value of Rs. 38. It was stated on behalf of the defence that the debtor had been evading the execution of the decree and had concealed his property in his neighbour's house. There was another decree standing against the same man. The Magistrate altered the charge of theft to assault and using criminal force and sentenced both the accused to pay a fine of Rs. 25 each. The armlet was ordered to be returned to the carpenter.

PERSONATING A PUBLIC SERVANT.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Hayter charged Baba Mea Shaik Ibrahim, an ex-policeman of the Bombay Police Force, with personating a public servant, namely a policeman. The evidence showed that one Ittoo Dhondoo, a latout cart driver, was yesterday morning driving his cart, laden with coal from Tank Bunder to Worlee. When the complainant arrived at the centre of Ghorupdeo crossing roads, the accused came forward stopped the cart and demanded from the driver his buckle and plate. The accused further stated that he was a policeman and that he wanted the buckle as he (the complainant) had not yet paid his license fee at the Central Police Office. The complainant asked to be forgiven, whereupon the accused demanded eight annas. The complainant gave him four annas and he was allowed to proceed with his cart. Subsequently the complainant came to know that the accused was not a policeman and inform the police. This, the complainant stated, was the second occasion on which the pseudo-policeman extorted money from him. The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

A meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay was held yesterday afternoon in their offices, Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, the Hon. Mr. S. Rebsch, presiding. There were present : Brigadier General Sir James Willcocks, the Hon. Mr. W. C. Hughes, Mr. E. Gray, Dr. A. G. Viegas, Mr. Sasson J. David, Mr. W. L. Harvey Mr. G. A. Anderson, the Hon. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, the Hon Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Mr C. H. Armstrong, Colonel H. D. Olivier, Mr F. Macrae, Mr. D. E. Wacha and the Secretary Mr. W. N. Shilstone.

KENNEDY SEA FACE ESTATE.

The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola asked for and having obtained priority moved :—"That in view of the extreme improbability of the Kennedy Sea Face Estate ever yielding any revenue to the Board and also in view of the heavy liability involved in maintaining it at the expense of the Board notably in maintaing and repairing the sea wall the Government be requested to resume the Estate and relieve the Board from all liability in connection therewith." In support of his motion he said that under the Act all the scheduled lands had been vested in the trustees for the purpose of obtaining from them revenues, which might enable them to carry out improvements of the city. The Board had been called upon to incur a heavy expenditure in building up and repairing the retaining walls, although there was not the slightest chance of leasing the land. It was distinctly clear that the cost of maintaining the estate in question would be very high something like Rs. 1 44,000 He. did not known why the Board should be burdened with such a liability when there were no prospects of the land yielding any renevue at all.

Dr. Viegas said it would be a very great burden on the resources of the Board to maintain the estate which the Government should be asked resume.

The chairman explained that the land in question had been vested in the Trust for recreation purposes and for providing sea as road if required.

In the event of the Corporation deciding to construct the road through the property they would incur a heavy liability. He thought the matter might be postponed or referred to a committee.

Mr. Ibrahim said he had no objection to his proposition being postponed or referred to a committee for consideration.

Mr. Wacha said it should not be referred to a small committee but that the whole Board should go into a committee to consider the question, which was a very important one and the details of which every member was desirous to know.

After some further discussion the matter was postponed.

SEA FACE WALL.

The Board considered the Engineer's estimate amounting to Rs. 46,217 for carrying out repairs to the Kennedy Sea Face wall, based on the recommendations of Mr. Jackson.

The Chairman proposed that sanction be accorded to the engineer's estimate subject to only such expenditure being incurred as was considered by the chairman absolutely necessary for the protection of the works and that the question of allocation be postponed to the next meeting of the Board and that in the mean time counsel's opinion be obtained on the point.

The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola moved an amendment to the effect that no expenditure be incurred until the main question raised by him was decided and that counsel's opinion be taken as to whether the proposed expenditure could be charged to the capital.

On a division the amendment was lost while the original proposition was carried by a majority.

The Board accepted the tender of Teju Kaya for constructing a pitched apron in front of the new mason-swall on the Kennedy Sea Face.

The Board then adjourned.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON TUESDAY, THE 10TH MARCH.

SUMMARY.

Pressure shows a further brisk to rapid fall in Sind, Rajputana, Gujarat and Central India, and at Saugor, Khandwa, Amraoti, Malegaon, Ahmednagar and Aurangabad, and slight changes elsewhere.

Winds are cyclonic in Cutch and Lower Sind and variable in direction elsewhere. The force has been strong to a gale from the south-west at Dwarka.

Temperature is still below normal over nearly the whole country to the north of Latitude 14°. The maximum ranged from 100° at Cuddalah to 78° at Lahore and the minimum from 47° at Cawnpore and Allahabad to 79° at Nagapatam.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast in Sind, the Punjab, Rajputana, the United Provinces and at Bhuj and Neemuch. Humidity shows a large increase in Sind the Punjab, Gujarat, the United Provinces and at Surat, Neemuch, Bombay, Ratnagiri, Vijapur, Belgaum Goa, Bangalore and Secunderabad.

Rain in light or moderate showers fell at Karachi and Lahore.

Weather is fine and settled over the whole country, except in Cutch and Lower Sind, where it is unsettled owing to the probable existence of a depression to the west of Bhuj.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

BOMBAY HUNT.

THERE will be a paper chase starting from the Jackal Club at 7-30 a.m. on the 15th instant. Col. Bull, I. M. S., has kindly presented a cup for the winner.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL E. F. NICHOLSON, A. D. C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 11th March.

1. The "Highland Challenge Cup," presented by C. E. Pullimore, Esq., will be fired for at Coorla on Friday the 13th instant at 6-15 a.m.

Conditions—Open only to Adult Members with less than 5 years. (Cadet service not to count).

Distance—200 and 500 yards.

Position—200 yards standing, 500 yards any military.

No. of Shots—Seven and one sighting shot at each distance.

2. The Range is open daily for Class Firing. Volunteers are reminded that to qualify as an extra efficient a man must fire the 2nd period that is at 600, 700 and 800 yards. An aggregate score of 120 points in 1st and 2nd periods qualifies a man as a marksman. The Commandant hopes every Volunteer will endeavour to make himself a marksman.

3. The Drills for Cadet Companies will be resumed from Thursday next the 12th instant.

4. There will be a parade at Head-quarters for Members of the Proficiency Class on Friday the 13th instant at 6 p.m.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Major,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUTENANT-COLONEL LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 11th March.

1. The teams for the Intr. Corps Competition will parade at both Head-quarters to-day at 5-15 p.m. Reserve men are requested to attend.

2. The Intr. Corps Competetion will take place at Mahalaxmi Fort, on Friday next the 13th instant at 6-15 a.m.

Dress :—Drill order without arms, puttees not to be worn.

By Order,
G. STODDART, Capt., R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

DIVINE SERVICE.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

WEDNESDAY, 11TH MARCH

6 p.m.—Litany and Sermon.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

A HEAVY SOCCER PROGRAMME.

THE INTERNATIONAL AT DUBLIN.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE BOAT RACE.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 20.

Saturday was one of the busiest days, so far as Association football is concerned, that we have had since the season began, for not only was every club connected with the Association and Southern Leagues engaged, but there was also the International match between England and Ireland and the University game at Queen's Club. Without doubt, the game in the Southern League which attracted the most attention was that between Southampton and Reading, who for a long time have been running neck and neck for premier position. Southampton, who were at home, won easily. Portsmouth had to do something to make up for their defeat by Everton in the Cup contest, so they had their revenge on the Brentford team by beating them by five goals to nil, the identical score by which they themselves were defeated. This victory places them second with Reading, three points behind the leaders. That the Spurs, missed the services of Woodward, who was assisting England against Ireland in their match with Westham United at Canning Town was pretty evident, and the chances are that instead of being defeated by a single goal, they would probably have won had he been playing. West Bromwich Albion's position at the head of affairs in the First Division of the League was somewhat shaken, for while they were only able to draw with Sheffield United, Sunderland, who are gradually getting nearer the top, easily defeated Bury. As matters now stand, Sunderland are only three points behind the leaders, but as they have played one game less, there is not really much between them. The one team that divides them, Sheffield Wednesday, could not do better than draw with Grimsby Town, in spite of the advantage they had of playing at home. Derby County just managed to defeat the Blackburn Rovers, and brought themselves to within four points of the leaders. The Bolton Wanderers once again proved what a team of surprises they are. The previous week they had failed miserably in their Cup match with Bristol City, but on Saturday they made amends for this defeat to a certain extent by making rings round the Wolverhampton Wanderers. The biggest surprise in the Second Division games was the failure of Woolwich Arsenal to defeat Glossop at Plumstead. That they had the best of the game there is no doubt, but they could not penetrate the visitor's goal, and had to be satisfied with a pointless draw. Manchester City gained the easiest of victories over Burnley at Port Vale, and their position at the head of affairs appears to be pretty safe. The nearest opponents, Small Heath, playing on their own ground, had a rather unpleasant time of it, for Gainsborough Trinity worried them considerably and the home side were a little lucky in gaining a 1—nil victory. The victory gained by Oxford over Cambridge at Queen's Club on Saturday was their fourth in succession. The Light Blues, however, are still one game to the good, for of the thirty played they have won fifteen to the Dark Blues' fourteen. The one remaining match, that in 1889, was drawn. The Irish team gave a very disappointing display in their match against England at Wolverhampton, and the latter's victory by four goals to nil was obtained without much of an effort. In the opening stages of the game the Irishmen played up well, but afterwards they fell right away, and it would not have been surprising if a few more goals had been scored against them. Ireland has still to score her first win over the mother country, for of the twenty-two games now played England has won twenty-one, while one has been drawn.

The conditions at Dublin on Saturday could not have been more favourable for a good display of football. Yet it must be confessed that the twenty-seventh match between England and Ireland produced one of the poorest games in the history of internationals. The great lesson of the match was the lesson of almost every match when England has played against Ireland since 1894. English forward play has lacked character and versatility. Her packs of many styles are masters of none, while their lack of opportunism, their failure to suit their methods to the moment, suggests that their poor performances are not always due to lack of knowledge of the proper game to play or of ability to play it, but are partly to be attributed to the multitude of counsellors who captain the sides. The forwards on Saturday were not, it is true, quite satisfactory. There were some "passengers," but the pack was good enough to beat the Irish eight if they had been properly directed

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*** All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, MARCH 11, 1903.

THE YEAR'S FINANCES.

THE report which Mr. A. F. Cox, Comptroller and Auditor-General, makes annually on the accounts of the Government of India has just been issued. It deals with the official year 1901-02 and clears the way for the new Budget. Mr. Cox shows that the Budget estimate for 1901-2 provided for a small surplus of £690,900. The country at that time was not free from the consequences of famine, and the estimates were framed with great caution. Provision was made for grants-in-aid to provincial revenues amounting in the aggregate to £1,096,200 to enable local Governments to incur necessary expenditure on administrative improvements postponed for want of funds. In addition, more expenditure for the improvement of the efficiency of the Army was necessary. The actual results of the year proved to be much more favourable than the Budget anticipations. When the Budget Estimate was prepared Bombay was the only province in which large famine expenditure was required, and a provision of Rs. 99,91,000 was made which, with a small provision in India and a lakh in the Central Provinces, where it was expected small relief would be required before the rains set in, brought the provision for direct Famine Relief to one crore and a lakh. Practically, eleven and a half lakhs were assigned to the construction of protective works, and thirty-seven and a half reserved for the reduction or avoidance of debt. The expenditure, however fell short of the estimate, and accordingly the amount available for reduction or avoidance of debt was increased. The increase would have been still greater but for an unexpected net charge of Rs. 17,32,000 on account of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway which reduced it to Rs. 24,70,000. The net result was that the total expenditure on famine relief fell short of the amount estimated by twenty-one and three quarter lakhs. In the Central Provinces little more than half of the provision was needed, and in Bombay where the distress proved less severe and extensive than was expected, the saving amounted to Rs. 22,25,000 chiefly in gratuitous relief. On the other hand the charges in India exceeded the estimates by five lakhs, while the reappearance of famine conditions in the Punjab and Madras necessitated some expenditure in those provinces. The actual financial results of the year under all heads proved to be much more favourable than the Budget anticipations. There was an improvement of revenue under all the heads of account with considerable decreases of expenditure.

Land Revenue collections increased by £117,460. Bengal opium fetch Rs. 1,297 a chest, whereas the Budget only anticipated Rs. 1,100; and Bengal receipts consequently exceeded the estimates by £630,300. The revenue from Pass Fees in Bombay was, however, less by £324,000 in consequence of smaller exports of Malwa opium, but the yield of the opium crop in Bengal was below the average, and resulted in a saving of £154,500 in the payments to cultivators. Under Customs Revenue, excluding refunds, there is shown to have been a large improvement of £623,000 contributed principally by larger imports of petroleum, sugar, cotton manufactures, silver, and manufactured articles. The excise revenue also increased by £109,600. The largest improvements, however, are shown to be under Railways and Army. The net railway earnings exceeded the Budget estimate by £1,011,400, an excess to which, with a few exceptions, all the principal railways contributed their share, and which was attributed principally to ordinary development of goods and passenger traffic. Under Army expenditure there was a saving of £1,371,300 owing to the continued absence of Indian troops in South Africa and China, which had not been assumed in the Budget. There were also lapses from the amounts provided for new expenditure, and the War Office refunded to the Secretary of State overpayments of £320,900 in the two previous years on account of British forces serving in India. The result of these and other improvements was a surplus of £4 950,200, an increase over the Budget of £4,259,300; and it is stated that the surplus would have been higher, but for additional grants of £266,700 in aid of provincial revenues, which transferred a portion of the general improvement from the Imperial to the Provincial Section of the accounts. As regards Railways an increase of Rs. 1,54,00,000 occurred in the working expenses of State Railways owing to increased traffic and the larger mileage run, and to the inclusion of the charges of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway for the whole year instead of nine months in the previous year The large improvement returned is attributed partly to the inclusion of the traffic receipts of the G. I. P. and the northern section of the East Coast Railway for the whole year, as against nine and three months, respectively, and partly to an improvement in the traffic in cotton and oil seeds, to the revival of the export traffic in grain and seeds via Karachi, to the continued expansion of the coal traffic, to large imports of Burma rice into districts affected by drought, and to exports of grain to Colombo.

Turning to the pages treating of the Army we find that savings were made owing to the absence of troops in South Africa, China, and Jubaland. Savings were effected both in pay and subsistence charges, the entire cost having been borne by the Imperial Government. These savings were augmented by the difference between the credits taken for issue of local stores and the cost of replacement thereof to the extent required, while the saving on account of South Africa was reduced by the cost of the replacement of 130 of the horses sent to that country with the 3rd and 20th Hussars in December, 1901, and that for China by the value of local stores returned from that country. But while savings were effected in this way increases were shown under other heads. The blockade of the Mahsud Waziris accounted for some high charges partly counterbalanced by reduced charges under occupation of Chitral and its communications, Wana garrison, Tochi garrison, Gilgit Agency, and Kohat-Kurrum force. Under the latter there was an excess of Rs. 67,36,000 under regimental pay, due mainly to the grant of special bounties and gratuities to British soldiers for extension of service in India and to the formation of native infantry regiments to replace those serving in the colonies, of Rs. 26,45,000 due to the reorganisation and improvement of the Commissariat-Transport service, to large purchases of malt-liquor, to increased movements of European troops by train to smaller credits, than in the previous year, for value of local stores sent to South Africa and China, and to a charge for the value of stores returned from China, partly reduced by a fall in the prices of food for men and animals and of Rs. 25,54,000 under Ordnance, due chiefly to smaller issues of local stores to South Africa and China, and to charges for stores returned from China and taken over by Government. Then a decrease of Rs. 20,86,000 must be taken into account under Remounts and Veterinary due mainly to the large purchase of horses in 1900-01 for remounting British Cavalry regiments and batteries of Artillery on return from service in South Africa. The expenditure in England showed a saving of £845,400 due to small payments to the War Office in respect of British troops serving in India, owing to their absence in South Africa, to the refunds of over-payments already referred to and on account of a moiety of the special bounties granted to British soldiers for extension of service in India and to the dislocation of arrangements regarding Indian reliefs in consequence of the despatch of troops to South Africa.

THE NAVAL ESTIMATES.

It is a commonplace to say the expenditure on the Navy must go on steadily increasing if Britain is to continue to hold her own in the command of the sea. The Naval estimates now submitted to Parliament show the huge total of nearly thirty-six millions sterling, the increase over last year's estimates being £3,200,000. Yet nobody will now be found to complain of the growth of naval expenditure, but on the contrary many responsible persons still declare that the outlay is not nearly what it should be. Germany's expressed intention to create a great Navy has emphasised the contention that modern imperial conditions preclude any finality in British Naval expenditure while other Powers are increasing their maritime strength. At a conference held the other day to discuss the desirability of creating a North Sea Squadron and establishing a naval base on the east coast of Britain as a reply to Germany's activity there was a remarkable unanimity of opinion as to the need for increasing the Navy. The Kaiser, says Mr. George Meredith, has drawn in a deep breath of briny air, and would give it out in warships. For our part, adds the novelist, we have only to take the warning Germany gives us and be armed, stationed, and alert. Within a very short time of the holding of that conference the establishment of a naval base on the East Coast has been decided upon and Germany by her perturbation supplies the testimony of its necessity and value. Critics like Sir William Allan, however, demand further that there should be four harbours on the East Coast where ships disabled in battle could be repaired sufficiently to enable them to proceed to dock yards. As to the increase of the fleet the present estimates provide for the commencement of work on three new battleships, four first class cruisers, three protected cruisers, four scouts fifteen destroyers, and ten submarines, in addition to the programmes already being carried out. The demand for more cruisers is being steadily met while the addition of ten submarines to the five already constructed or in course of completion, indicates that the Admiralty has thoroughly satisfied itself as to the value of these craft. The surprise of last year's estimates was the announcement that while the critics believed the authorities had not yet awakened to the possibilities of the submarine they had actually ordered the construction of five. While we are thus making headway it is worth noting that France which led the way in this matter has for the time being suspended the building of submarines, though M. Pelletan's action in that and other spheres of naval policy has received anything but commendation. In our own case the satisfactory feature of the Government's naval policy is that sane criticism is bearing fruit, and that the strength and efficiency of the Navy are keeping pace with the protective needs of the Empire.

THE PRINCIPLES OF TEA PRUNING.

THE latest number of the "Agricultural Ledger" treats upon the principles of tea pruning in an interesting and exhaustive article from the joint pens of Sir George Watt, Reporter on Economic Products to the Government of India, and Mr. Harold H. Mann, Scientific Officer to the Indian Tea Association. In almost all agricultural industries which depend for their success on the continued production of a crop, whether of fruit or leaf, from a perennial plant, the cutting away of the annecessary part of the previous growth is an important part of the system of culture. In most cases the object is to induce the continuous growth of seed or of fruit, and hence the principles involved are, on the face of it, quite different from those which govern pruning for the commercial production of leaf. This does not mean, however, that pruning is any less important for the production of leaf than that of fruit, or that it can be done in any haphazard way without forethought and skill. According to Sir George Watt and Mr. Mann it is the most important operation in the tea garden during the whole season, demanding the most skilled, careful, and constant supervision. That this is not usually given or considered to be necessary is pointed out at length by the writers of the article, but in their opinion its absence may be put down as one of the chief causes of the deterioration of tea gardens and hence of the lack of permanence of tea properties. Pruning is an operation carried on to induce the plant to assume a particular shape so as to facilitate cultivation and plucking of the leaf, to increase the average yield of each plant, and to retain or improve the quality of tea produced. The bush must not be allowed to grow so high that the leaf is difficult to pluck, requiring two pluckers to pluck a bush which might be done by one in the same time if the bushes were at a reasonable height, nor to spread itself so thickly that the amount of cultivation necessary—an amount varying with the position and nature of the soil—is unduly interfered with. Bushes badly pruned, in the writers' opinion, bear most irregularly, a year of over-bearing being followed by several of under-bearing, as a consequence of exhaustion caused by a too severe strain on the reserve forces of the plant. Pruning is a scientific operation of the utmost importance and delicacy and one with paramount influence on the future. When this is recognised, as Sir George Watt and Mr. Mann believe will be in the near future, we shall no longer see money spent in a niggardly manner on this business.

THE CURRENCY NOTES BILL.

It has been found that some inconvenience would be caused to the commercial community were the Currency Notes Bill, which is to be passed this session, to include, as was at first proposed, a provision abrogating at short notice the existing interchangeability of the larger sub-circle currency notes. This provision will, therefore, now be dropped, and the measure will be confined to the introduction of a five-rupee note of general interchangeability throughout peninsular India. This will enable the Bill to be passed without more delay. The question of sub-circle notes will be taken up next year, when the whole currency notes legislation will be consolidated and revised.

LAST evening at the Town Hall the annual meeting of the Bombay Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association was held. His Excellency the Governor presided and speeches were delivered by Sir Andrew Fraser and the Rev. Dr. Mackichan.

THE Indian Police Commission concluded its public sittings in Bombay yesterday. Evidence was taken from several native gentlemen and from Mr. Downs the Inspector-General of the Bombay Police Force.

WE regret to record the death, early on the morning of the 25th ultimo at the Station Hospital, Calcutta, of Lieutenant Andrew Colnoys Wood, 2nd Duke of Wellington's Regiment. The deceased was a young officer of considerable promise and deservedly popular in his regiment. A pathetically sad circumstance attaches to his death in the fact that Lieutenant Wood was taken ill early last month within a week of his marriage. Widespread sympathy will be felt for his young widow, who is the second daughter of the late Mr. McLauchlan Slater, F.I.A., of Bombay.

MR. BUCKLAND'S "Bill for regulating the use of motor-cars and cycles in streets and public places in Bengal" is, says the "Englishman," a sound and useful measure, and its passage by the Bengal Legislative Council on Saturday will be noted with general approval. As Mr. Buckland said, the motor is becoming a recognised feature of vehicular traffic in Calcutta, and there is every prospect that it will become more prominent in the near future. The Bill has been added to, and improved, in Committee, one of the most valuable amendments being to render a certificate of efficiency compulsory on the part of drivers of motor-cars. A certificate of efficiency is necessary on the Continent. In Great Britain it is not. The Committee very wisely decided to recommend the Council to follow the continental principle in this matter, rather than the British. The amendment rendering it penal to leave one of these machines in charge of an incompetent person is also presumably based upon the continental model, probably on some of the Swiss bye-laws, which are understood to be terribly severe upon the gentle motorist. The Bill also takes power to prohibit the use of footpaths by cyclists.

HARDLY a day passes at this time of year but we hear of some fresh grant having been set aside for the minor uses and comforts of the Army, something extra to be given for more nurses, new dairies, better punkas, or what not. Excellent purposes all of them if one could think that essentials always came first. A striking instance that this not invariably is the case was brought to light in a letter from Lansdowne that appeared recently which incidentally mentioned, says the "Pioneer," that at the beginning of another season the construction of a road to that important cantonment is still uncommenced. The experimental stage of Lansdowne's existence as a troop station is long over. The garrison now consists of no less than four battalions of infantry, and yet the Government is content to go on leaving it railless apparently for all time. The present track, which is rather an obstacle than a means of communication, disappears altogether in the rains, and every year claims a toll of horses, mules and property lost down the precipices while the large garrison is constantly liable to be in straits for want of some necessary, not to speak of all the needless inconvenience to individuals. When next we hear the official statement that the garrison of India is barely sufficient for its needs, some one might ask how it is then that the Government of India can afford to keep four regiments isolated and cut off in a hill station when twenty miles of road would bring them into touch with the country.

MR. JUSTICE PEREIRA, of Ceylon, delivered judgment on the 4th instant in a case which, says the "Times of Ceylon," furnishes another illustration of the lengths to which caste prejudices in the North induce people to go, and also how the Criminal Law can be abused. For, in concluding his judgement, Mr. Pereira remarked :—"I think that in cases like this, parties should be shown the door of the Civil Court, instead of being allowed to indulge in cheap and rancorous criminal litigation."

THE Ceylon Pearl Fishery has started well, the diving boats which came in on the 3rd instant bringing 987,110 oysters, the Government share being 658,066, and that of the divers 329,032. At the auction the price varied from Rs. 30 to Rs. 45 per 1,000. In 1888, oysters from the East Chevaal Paar realised Rs. 55 per 1,000. In 1839 oysters from one section of the Muttuvarattu Paar only realised Rs. 19 per 1,000, whilst later on another section of the same bank only fetched Rs. 13. In 1891 the same Paar realised Rs. 32.

COLONEL A. S. Sadler, the popular member for Middlesbrough, told an amusing story the other evening at the local Conservative Club that has a pungent bearing on the vexed question of "ragging." His son is an Army officer who distinguished himself on more than one occasion during the recent South African campaign. Young Sadler, like all newly joined men, "had to go through the usual routine of horseplay." "Matters became so unbearable one night, that my son came to the conclusion that he had suffered long enough. He threw one of his tormentors over the billiard-table, placed the second on the sick list for six weeks, and blacked the eye of the third." And, added Colonel Sadler, in his inimitable way, amid a roar of laughter, "he has had a very pleasant life in his regiment ever since."

PARLIAMENTARY SESSIONS.

THEIR DURATION.

ALTHOUGH, according to the present outlook, the present Session of Parliament is not likely to be so prolonged as that of 1902, its possibilities in the direction of animated debate and lively scenes are manifold; and Ministerialists hoping for a quiet time are tolerably certain to be disappointed. Old Parliamentary hands, however, can afford to view the prospect with a good deal of equanimity; for in the days of their legislative novitiate, periods of political activity meant late hours as well as autumn sittings, and such luxuries as an adjournment every evening of an hour and a half for dinner and a holiday of nearly three days at the end of each week were undreamt of. Bearing in mind the changes effected by the new Procedure Rules, says a writer in the "Pall Mall Gazette," even a Session such as that of last year—during which the House of Commons sat on 181 days—was less arduous than several of the Victorian Sessions. In 1837, for example, when Parliament met on November 15 and sat, with a short Christmas adjournment until August 16, 1838, the House of Commons held no fewer than 176 sittings—a formidable total in view of the conditions then prevailing, the absence of any regulation limiting the hours of sitting, and the difficulty of ascertaining before hand when a particular subject would come up for discussion, and so on. In November, 1837, the atmosphere at St. Stephen's was surcharged with excitement and expectancy. An amendment to the Address gave the first real impetus to the Chartist movement, and shortly afterwards came the heated discussion on the legality of the Irish election petition fund, a noteworthy feature of which was Mr. Disraeli's remarkable maiden speech. Then almost before the Parliamentary "freshmen" had begun to feel their feet they found themselves in the throes of a bitter controversy about the Rebellion in Canada, which led to Mr. Roebuck's appearance, first at the Bar of the House of Commons, and afterwards at the Bar of the House of Lords, for the purpose of submitting argument against Lord John Russell's Canada Bill. Other matters to the fore sixty-five years ago were the vexed Negro Apprenticeship question, the mitigation of the law of Imprisonment for Debt, and two important bills relating to Ireland (Relief of Destitute Poor and Compositions for Tithe).

Another Session memorable alike for its unusual length and its stirring debates was that of 1887-8, which lasted, with a six-weeks' adjournment over Christmas, from November 18, 1847, to September 5, 1848. As the result of the General Election of 1847, Lord John Russell, the then Prime Minister, found himself in the difficult position of having to confront the House of Commons with a majority of eighteen only at his disposal. Undeterred by this, he sketched out a programme in itself sufficiently comprehensive to tax to the uttermost members' powers of physical endurance. An incident connected with the appeal to the constituencies which had excited widespread popular comment was the return of Baron Rothschild for the City of London. There was nothing illegal in the election of a Jew, but the statutory declaration required of him virtually precluded him from taking his seat, and to remove this obstacle Lord John Russell invited the House to take immediate steps for the purpose of affirming the eligibility of Jews to all functions and offices to which Roman Catholics were admissible by law. Far-reaching proposals were also formulated with regard to national defence, the navigation laws, and sanitary reform, all of which gave promise of protracted discussion and constant "whipping" for trials of strength in the division lobbies. Before the end of February, however, the abdication and flight of Louis Philippe and the fear of increased taxation at home had entirely altered the situation; and, as Sir Spencer Walpole remarks in his "Life of Lord John Russell," a Session which had commenced with a demand for greater armaments and with the proposal of additional taxation, concluded with a general desire for retrenchment, and a serious effort to bring the expenditure of the nation within its income. Other factors in the disarrangement of the Government plans were the Chartist riots in London and the Fenian rising in Ireland; for much of the time which, it had been hoped, would be available for making progress with the Navigation and Public Health Bills was occupied with the consideration of measures of precaution, of which the Crown and Government Security Bill and the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act were the most striking. Thus, although the House of Commons sat on 170 days, the scheme of legislation outlined in the Queen's Speech was still a long way from completion when the date of prorogation arrived.

The epoch-making Session of 1852-3, which witnessed the defeat of the Derby Ministry on Mr. Disraeli's Budget, the consequent formation of Lord Aberdeen's Coalition Government, and the introduction of Mr. Gladstone's first and greatest Budget, which threw open the Civil Service of India to public competition, and which gave a final death-blow to transportation, comprised 175 sittings of the House of Commons, extending from November 4, 1852, (with an adjournment from December 31 to February 10) until August 20, 1853. This total fell short of that of 1837-8 by one, and it was six fewer than that of last year; but throughout the Session extreme tension prevailed, owing partly to the ominous clouds which were gathering in Eastern Europe, and partly to the doubts entertained by Parliamentary veterans as to the ability of the Government to continue long in office without offending one or other of the two sections whose co-operation was essential to ensure for them a working majority. As it happened, Mr. Gladstone's Budget was received with satisfaction by Whigs and Peelites alike; and, in regard to home affairs generally, the loyalty of the Ministerialists rank and file proved equal to all serious emergencies. As for the crisis in the East Lord Palmerston felt justified in telling the House on the eve of the prorogation that he was confident the Emperor of Russia would take the earliest opportunity of the settlement of the difference with Turkey to evacuate the Danubian principalities of his own accord; while in the Speech from the Throne, her late Majesty was made to say that, acting in concert with the Allies and relying on the exertions of the Conference then assembled at Vienna, she had good hope that an honourable arrangement would speedily be accomplished.

The hope thus expressed was unfortunately destined to remain unfulfilled; for in less than six weeks (September 27), Turkey declared war against Russia; a month later the British and French fleets entered the Bosphorus; and on March 27, 1854, war was declared against Russia by Great Britain and France. The operations of the Allies were in their initial stage when the customary time arrived for prorogaing Parliament in 1854, and, therefore, the ordinary Session, which had begun on January 31, was brought to an end on August 12, members dispersing with the full expectation that their services would not be again needed at Westminster until the following February. But a rude shock was in store. As the campaign proceeded it became apparent that it was being directed without regard to the principles of scientific warfare, and, further, that in consequence of the chaotic condition of the hospital and transport arrangements untold misery was being caused among our troops and disease was proving almost as formidable an enemy as the foe on the battlefield. In the circumstances Ministers had perforce to revise their plans, and Parliament was summoned to meet on December 12, in order that her Majesty might "take such measures as will enable me to prosecute the great war in which we are engaged to the utmost vigour and effect." The Session thus hurriedly began lasted, with a short adjournment over Christmas, until August 14, 1855, and it was marked by many acrimonious discussions.

Coming to more recent times, laborious Sessions crop up at frequent intervals, prominent among them being the Reform and Irish Church Sessions of 1867-8 and 1868-9, the stormy Irish Sessions of 1881 and 1882, the Coercion Session of 1887, and finally, the Home Rule Session of 1893-4, which holds the record with 226 sittings of the Lower House.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE NAVAL ESTIMATES.

A BIG INCREASE.

MORE SHIPS AND MEN.

A SOUTH ATLANTIC SQUADRON.

LONDON, MARCH 9.

The Navy Estimates show a gross sum of £35,336,841, the net increase being £3,202,000 mainly for shipbuilding, repairs, and maintenance, the programme including the commencement of three new battleships, four first class cruisers, three protected cruisers, four scouts, fifteen destroyers, and ten submarines.

The officers and men are fixed at 127,100, the increase being 4,600.

The estimates include a contribution from India of one hundred thousand under the head of maintenance of warships in Indian waters.

LONDON, MARCH 10

Lord Selborne, speaking in the House of Lords, said that the statement accompanying the Naval Estimates gives the amount for the construction of new vessels as £10,137,000 as compared with £9,058,00 0 for the current year His lordship further said that it had been decided to sever the West African from the Cape station, and to form a new squadron called the South Atlantic squadron for South-East America.

THE ARMY ESTIMATES.

THE EDUCATION OF OFFICERS.

MR. BRODRICK'S NEW SCHEME.

CONDITION OF THE VOLUNTEERS.

LONDOM, MARCH 9.

Ten notices of motion on the Army Estimates have already been put down.

LONDON, MARCH 10

Mr. Brodrick, speaking in the House of Commons, in committee on the Army Estimates, in reply to an amendment moved by Mr Long, demanding changes in training, announced a new scheme for the training of officers. Their education, he said, will be entrusted to a special Board composed of four heads of Military Colleges, two University representatives, two from the War Office, and one from the Royal Society. The Indian Cadetships will be a matter of competition at Sandhurst. With a view of securing more University students the latter will be enabled to receive six week's training in a line battalion after which they will be granted a provisional commission and return to the Universities which have undertaken to include certain military subjects for their final examination before three senior officers of each regiment. The remainder will be divided into efficients and indifferents. All those officers remaining inefficient for two years will be required to resign. Promotion by selection, said Mr. Brodrick, was impossible.

The Hon. F. W. Lambton brought forward a motion urging the further development of the Volunteer system.

Lord Stanley said that he hoped that the Royal Commission will report before the end of the summer when the whole question will be decided.

THE SOMALILAND CAMPAIGN.

GENERAL MANNING'S REPORT.

THE RECENT FIGHTING.

THE MULLAH IN FLIGHT.

The following is the official report of the operations in Somaliland :—

General Manning reports that the mounted troops occupied Galkayu on the 3rd instant, the rest of the column arriving on the 5th. The heliograph from Debit to Obbia adds that the occupation was apparently unopposed.

Reuter's Correspondent says that the casualties were confined to the enemy.

LONDON, MARCH 10.

The Mullah has fled to Galadi fifty miles from Galkayu. The scouts only were engaged the enemy retiring before the advance. The Boer contingent did good work.

THE SUGAR CONVENTION.

AUSTRALIA DECLINES TO JOIN.

LONDON, MARCH 9.

Mr Gerald Balfour, speaking in the House of Commons, said that Australia has stated that she does not desire to adhere to the Sugar Convention.

The other Colonies and India have not yet signified their wishes.

THE BOER IRRECONCILABLES.

A MESSENGER FROM BOTHA.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain stated in the House of Comm[illegible] eight hundred Boer prisoners refuse to take the oath or make a declaration of allegiance, General Botha is sending a messenger to explain to them the desirability of making a declaration of allegiance.

ENGLAND AND RUSSIA.

RIVAL INTERESTS IN PERSIA.

AMICABLE UNDERSTANDING NECESSARY.

Lord Cranborne, speaking in the House, said that it was the opinion of the British Government that it was most desirable that there should be an amicable understanding between Great Britain and Russia regarding their respective interests in Persia and elsewhere. Questions involving those interests have lately come under discussion between the two Governments. There are, he said, no papers to be published.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE GALWAY ELECTION.

COLONEL LYNCH'S SUCCESSOR.

LONDON, MARCH 10.

Mr. Devlin, Nationalist, has been elected unopposed for Galway in succession to Colonel Lynch.

DEATH OF AN M. P.

Mr. H. C. Leigh-Bennett, Conservative member for the Chertsey division of Surrey, is dead.

CALCUTTA HIGH COURT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 9.

A considerable exodus in connection with the Calcutta High Court is taking place. Justices Hill Amir Ali, and Prinsep, and Mr. Woodroffe, Advocate-General, are proceeding Home on leave.

THE METEOROLOGICAL REPORTER.

Sir John Eliot, Meteorological Reporter, retires next December, Mr. Walker succeeding him.

THE PRINCE OF WALES' VISIT TO INDIA.

The "Indian Daily News" hears from Home that the visit of the Prince of Wales may be deferred for another year.

THE BISHOPRIC OF NAGPUR.

The Rev. G. Tenge, Bishop Designate of Nagpur, arrives from Home next Friday, and will be consecrated at Calcutta, Bishops Whitehead and Lefroy assisting the Metropolitan.

DEATH OF MR. JAMES STEVENSON.

An "Indian Daily News" cable, dated London, the 9th instant, reports the death of Mr. James Stevenson of Messrs. Graham and Company.

Mr. James Stevenson came out to India about twenty years ago as an Assistant in the firm of Messrs. Graham and Company in Calcutta. In time he was appointed managing partner, which post he held till his departure Home about eight years ago. He proceeded to England on medical advice where he took up the managership of the London branch of Messrs. Graham's firm. His health continued to be bad, and about three months ago his medical advisers recommended a voyage to Madeira in the hope that it would set him up, but on his return to England he was still far from well. He, however, recommenced work, but was again recommended to take complete rest. He was about fifty years of age.

NEW VESSELS FOR THE INDIAN MARINE.

A CORPS OF COAST ARTILLERY.

Nine and a half lakhs are to be spent next year on new vessels to be built at Home for the Royal Indian Marine. Rs. 3,42,000 are also to be spent on the formation of a Corps of Indian Coast Artillery.

CALCUTTA SMALL CAUSE COURT.

A FULL BENCH DECISION.

TRAMWAY COMPANY AND BICYCLES.

CALCUTTA. MARCH 10.

A Full Bench of the Small Cause Court here has ruled that the Tramway Company are not common carriers, and are consequently not responsible for accidents to bicycles carried by them.

A FIRE INSURANCE CASE.

INSURANCE COMPANIES AND ASSURED.

AN APPLICATION REFUSED.

In a big jute fire insurance case which has been occupying attention in the High Court here for some weeks, Mr. Justice Amir Ali has refused an application for directions based on conditions of average on the ground that while Insurance Companies are entitled to the protection of the court against fraud they are not entitled to avail themselves of technicalities put forward as an afterthought to defeat the claim of the assured.

JAMES NOURSE, LIMITED.

Intimation has reached Calcutta to the effect that the well known shipping business hitherto carried on by the late Mr. James Nourse has been registered as a limited liability company under the name of "James Nourse, Limited." Shares are held privately.

INDIAN NURSING SERVICE.

CALCUTTA, MARCH 10.

Miss Hughes officiates as Lady Superintendent of the Indian Army Nursing Service vice Miss Loch on leave. Miss Barker officiates as Senior Nursing Sister vice Miss Hughes.

THE VICEROY'S LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The business at next Friday's meeting of the Viceroy's Legislative Council is likely to include the presentation of a report on the Civil Procedure Code Bill and also the passing of the Electricity Bill.

DEATH FROM HEART DISEASE.

Private Brown, belonging to "C" Company the Buffs, fell down dead from heart disease this evening after taking part in the Harriers run with a number of other men of the regiment.

SUICIDE OF A CORPORAL.

POONA, MARCH 10.

Corporal Charles Perkins, belonging to the Buffs, committed suicide by cutting his throat by a razor yesterday morning. The deceased was of a very sensitive disposition always worrying about trifles. While at parade yesterday the Captain of his Company, noticing that Perkins section was lagging, said to him, "Hurry up, Perkins, do you think you are going to a funeral." Deceased took the remark apparently greatly to heart and said to another comrade, : "This finishes me." Later on he took a razor and cut his throat. His body was found in one of the latrines.

THE PROPOSED IMPERIAL CUSTOMS SERVICE.

APPROVED BY MADRAS MERCHANTS.

MADRAS, MARCH 10.

The Madras Chamber of Commerce, in a letter to the Government of India, approves of the proposal to form an Imperial Customs Service. Under the present system the Customs Act is complicated for Indian Civil Servants fresh to the work to administer it as it should be administered ; and when they have been long enough to get a grip of affairs they are transferred in the exigencies of the Public Service, and all difficulties begin again. It is these difficulties which have made the Madras Government, at the instance of the Chamber to appoint an officer as Collector of Sea Customs who is likely to hold the post for some time. In Madras moreover the Collector is a pluralist holding several appointments which is too great a strain on one man. The conversion of the Harbour Trust into a Port Trust will relieve him of one of these appointments but not of the most onerous. Under these circumstances the Chamber thinks the formation of an Imperial Customs Service is the most reliable remedy for the present state of affairs and is likely to introduce continual policy.

SENSATIONAL CASE AT AGRA.

BANKER CHARGED WITH FRAUD.

AGRA, MARCH 10.

A case which is being followed with great interest, especially among the banking community, is being heard by Mr. C.A. Mumford, Joint Magistrate Agra.

Pandit Kailas Natta, Government Pleader, appears for the prosecution, and Mr. George Wiggins, pleader, for the defence.

The case is one in which Lala Fakir Chund, a well-known banker, of Lall Kurte Bazaar, Agra, made a report to Government that certain currency notes belonging to him had been accidentally destroyed by fire and he claimed their value. Subsequently, according to the prosecution, the notes were put into circulation and discovered by Government, the result being his proseeution under Sections 420-511, with attempting to cheat, and 463-109. with abetment of forgery.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Jhansi becomes a five-year station for Native Cavalry.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

THE ALASKAN BOUNDARY COMMISSION.

A CANADIAN PROTEST.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 21.—The Canadian Government has, it is announced, addressed to the Imperial authorities a protest against the appointment of Senator Lodge and Senator Turner as members of the Alaskan Boundary Commission, on the ground that they are not impartial jurists according to the terms of the treaty.

DISASTROUS FIRE IN AMERICA.

HOTEL BURNED DOWN.

London, Feb. 21.—The disastrous fire which occurred at the Clifton Hotel, at the Cedar Rapids, Iowa, U. S. A. and by which 20 persons were killed and 40 injured, was due, it appears, to the fusion of some electric wires in the basement of the building. Many of the victims of the fire were delegates from Young Men's Christian Associations who were attending a conference at the time of the outbreak.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN IN SOUTH AFRICA.

A BOND DEPUTATION.

London, February 22nd.—Mr. Chamberlain yesterday received a deputation from the Africander Bond, which included Mr. Merriman, Mr. De Waal, and Mr. Hofmeyer, all of whom promised to use their influence to moderate racial antagonism between the British and Dutch.

Mr. Chamberlain, in replying to the deputation, refused to institute an inquiry in the operations of martial law, merely for the sake of raking up animosities. He concluded with an appeal for unity, and with a promise that the Imperial Government would not interfere in local affairs.

This declaration was cordially received.

Mr. Merriman thanked the Colonial Secretary, both for the sentiments he had expressed and for the general tone of his reply.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

MARCH 10.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN—Via Teheran, Perfect Via Turkey Perfect Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE—Via Teheran, Perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez perfect.
AMERICA—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.
AFRICA—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, interrupted. Via Lisbon, St. Vincent, perfect.
Cable Cayenne Pinheiros interrupted.
Cable Guantanamo Mole St Nicholas interrupted.
Cable Puerto Plata Martinique interrupted.
Cables Dominique Martinique, St. Lucia Martinique Guadaloupe Martinique, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, interrupted.
Telegrams will be conveyed frequently by steamers.
Cable communication with Martinique is open via Lisbon and Cadiz.
Telegrams can only be accepted at sender's risk.
Code addresses should not be used.
Cable Paramaribo Cayenne interrupted.
Cable Zanzibar Mombassa interrupted.
Moulmein route to route to Siam interrupted within Indian frontier but speech yeh and Tavoy.
Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 10th March 1903.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	...	9	.....
Teheran	9	2	25 p m	0	23
Suez	9	2	50 p m	0	15

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 10th March, 1903.

	Maximum Time H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	16	0	1
" Karachi	0	16	0	2
" Madras	0	17	0	2

Quite a romantic little story comes from Geneva The "Chronicle" sends the facts. A small girl, it seems, climbed the barrier of the Quay and, losing her balance, fell into the deep water of the lake. In a short time a crowd gathered, but nobody seemed inclined to plunge into the water, which is very cold at this season. The crowd contented itself by shouting directions to a boatman. An English schoolboy, who had just arrived on the scene, seeing the child in the water, and evidently drowling, without hesitating plunged in and succeded in rescuing the little one, whom he handed to the nurse. Taking no notice of the enthusiastic crowd, the boy went home without giving his name though often asked for it. The father of the child is searching for the brave lad.

BOMBAY YACHT CLUB REGATTA.

The Royal Bombay Yatch Club annual regatta was continued yesterday afternoon, when there were four rowing races for Yatchs' Dinghies, Jolly Boats, Tonies, and for man-of-war's boats respectively. In the Yachts Dinghie race six boats competed. Forella's dinghie won the first prize and the second was carried off by Coralie's dinghie. In the race for Jolly Boats, which was started at 4-12 p.m. seven boats competed, the Boat Ganga No. 5617 winning the first prize and the second and third being won by Dustgiri No. 5036 and Luxmi No. 2408 respectively. Five tonies started in the Rowing Race for Tonies. The fourth race was for 4 to 6 oared man-of-wars boats started at 5 pm. In this event only two whalers competed. H. M. S. Assaye's whaler 25ft. in charge of Mr. Macey came in first being one minute and seventeen seconds ahead of the other competitor. The following are the details.

Race for Yachts Dinghies—Belonging to R B Y Club Started at 4-7 p.m.—Forella's Dinghy 1, Coralie's Dinghy 2, Sapphire's Dinghy 3. Godwit's 0, Pixie's 0, and Janetta's 0.

Course taken was from Committee Vessel round mark-boat, leaving it to starboard and back across the finishing line.—1·25 miles.

Race for Jolly Boats—Started at 4 12 p.m.—Ganga No 5517 1, Dustgiri No 5036 2, Luxmi No 2408 3, Luxmi No 2406 0, Bhawani No 4926 0, Luxmi No 2833 0, and Hindostan No 4133 0.

Course—From Committee vessel round Middle Ground Buoy, leaving it to starboard and back across the finishing line.—1·25 miles.

Rowing Races for Tonies—Started at 4-35 p. m.—No 13343 1, No 13233 2, No 3117 3, No 8789 0 and 12362 0.

Course same as for Jolly Boat.

Four to Six Oared Race for Man-o'-War's Boats.—Started at 5 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Time A'ces M	S	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H	M	S
H M S Assaye's Whaler 25'....	Ser		Lt Comdr R M Lambert, R N	5	23	17
Do.	"		do.	5	24	31

H E Lord Curzon's Challenge Cup Race Handicap Allowances the Race to sail at 2-30 p.m. to-day (Wednesday) the 11th March.

Names of Boats.	H'cap A'ces M.	S.	Owners.
Sapphire.....	6	10	Mr R H H Hopkins and Capt R S Muter, R E
Nanta	17	16	Mr G T W Olver
Stella	6	10	Lt-Col H W Boyd, I M S
Turquoise.....	6	10	Mr C A R Crommelin
Janetta	19	44	Officers, R E
Isca	17	16	Mr J P Chrystal
Forella	Scr		Mr C T H Scovell
Trixie	21	12	Mr A M Monteath
Melody	12	20	Mr J B K Macbeth
Mannikin	22	12	Officers, R A
Pixie	22	12	Mr E R Smetham
Sayonara	37	0	Mr W W Petre

Course No. 4—14·8 miles.

BOMBAY HIGH SCHOOL SPORTS.

The annual sports in connection with the Bombay High Schools Athletic Association which commenced on Monday were concluded yesterday. Mrs. Olivier gave away the shields and cups. Sir Lawrence Jenkins presided. There was a very large gathering of ladies and gentlemen and the arena was surrounded by crowds of school children.

The Harris Senior Cricket Shield was won by the New High School. the Giles Junior Cricket Shield by the Anjuman-i-Islam High School, and the Aga Khan Hockey Cup and the Tata Challenge Shield by the Cathedral High School. Sir Lawrence Jenkins in addressing the meeting congratulating Mrs. Olivier for the trouble she had taken to come there and give away the prizes. It was very gratifying to him to notethat the idea of a schools athletic association originated with a Justice of the Bombay High Court—the Hon. Mr. Fulton. The association had been doing good work for the last 10 years, and he complimented the Secretary Mr. Savage and other officials connected with it upon the good results which were brought about every year.

Three cheers were then given by the Hon. Mr. Fulton to Mrs. Olivier and Sir Lawrence Jenkins.

The following are the results of the sports :—

High Jump for boys under sixteen—1. Kelly, feet 4-8 ; 2. Garrioch, feet 4-8 ; 3. Hogan and Mullen, feet 4-7.

Wide jump for boys under sixteen—1. Hildreth, feet 16-1 ; 2. Kelly, feet 15-5 ; 3. Serras, feet 15-3.

220 yards race for boys under fourteen—1. Abdul Aziz ; 2. Ambre ; 3. Major.

Half mile race for boys under sixteen—1. La Personne ; 2 Flynn ; 3. Hogan.

Quarter mile race, open—1. Fido : 2. Vaz ; 3. Hurst.

Hundred yards race for boys under sixteen—1. Hogan ; 2. Hildreth ; 3. Hepworth.

Hundred yards race, open—1. Sharpe ; 2. Nazareth ; 3. Fido.

Quarter mile race for boys under sixteen—1. Hepworth ; 2. Hogan ; 3. Duffy.

One mile race, open—1. Conyers ; 2. Bottlewala ; 3. Fratel.

High jump—1. Fido, feet 5-1 ; 2. Nazareth, 5 feet ; 3. Rezzak, feet 4-8.

120 yards hurdles race for boys under sixteen—1 Hildreth ; 2. Hogan ; 3. Abdul Aziz.

120 yards hurdle race, open—1. Nazareth ; 2 Fido; 3. Snarpe.

Bicycle race—1. Hepworth ; 2. Garrioch ; 3. Master.

Tug of War—The Elphinstone High School.

LAWN TENNIS IN BOMBAY.

THE WESTERN INDIA CHALLENGE CUP.

A commencement in the Western India Lawn Tennis Challenge Cup meeting was made at the Bombay Gymkhana Courts last evening. The entries are not so good as usual this, year none having been sent in from outside Bombay. Last evening the first round in the Doubles was played off. In this Messrs Harrington and James were drawn to meet Messrs Cheetham and Rumbs. The latter pair had a ll the best of matters, and won the firs. set easily by 6-2. The second set has more even for a while but eventually went to Messrs. Cheetham and Ramboll by 6-3. The other game was contested by Messrs. Reid and Fischer and Messrs. Meikle and Barraclough. Two good and close set were played, the first-named pair winning by 6-4, 6-4. To-night the first round in the ingles will be played off. In this there are four entries. Mr. W. Reid has been drawn to play Mr. Fischer and Mr. A. C. Ramboll to play Mr Cheetham.

THE NEW PERSIAN TARIFF.

REPRESENTATION BY BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The following telegram, dated 6th instant, has been addressed by the Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce to the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce :—

"Committee Bombay Chamber of Commerce considering new Persian Tariff most injurious to Indian trade, respectfully urge that telegraphic representations be made in proper quarter to procure reversion to old Tariff for six months pending negotiations."

The Government of India have replied stating that the matter is having their consideration.

The cattle-truck style of railway travelling is no longer tolerable, and all movement is in the direction of luxury. The Wagons Lits Company, for instance, has built for the service of the Paris-Sud express a saloon car twenty-two yards long, containing five compartments and large smoke room, all opening on to a corridor. The woodwork, though rich, is without mouldings as a hygienic precaution, and the upholstering is in a quiet but elegant grey cloth. The lighting is automatic from an electric motor worked by the carriage axle, and the heating is by steam from the locomotive. The seats, though chiefly for day use, can be converted into beds.

THE SOMALILAND EXPEDITION.

ARRIVAL OF THE PALITANA.

The transport Palitana, Captain W. Lemarchand, arrived in harbour on Monday evening from Obbia which port she left on the 25th February. The Palitana conveyed from here a section of British Field Hospital for Aden and details for Obbia. She arrived at Aden on the 18th February where the Field Hospital was disembarked on the following day, and left for Berbera on the same evening, arriving there on the 20th. At this Port she landed some stores and then proceeded to Obbia, reaching there on the morning of the 24th February. On arrival the details were landed. Though there was a strong surf running at the time no difficulty was experienced. The officers of the vessel learnt that General Manning with his force proceeded from Obbia on the 23rd for the interior of the country. The Palitana left on her return voyage on the 24th February calling again at Berbera where the remaining store was landed. H. M. S. Naiad and the Italian Gunboat Cervera were still lying at Obbia ; while were there at Berbera H. M. S. Hussar and two Torpedo Boats. She left that port on 3rd March for Bombay. She passed a Russian cruiser on the 18th February, which was about thirty miles from Aden, bound to the East

THE PLAGUE AT AHMEDABAD.

In response to a request by the leading inhabitants of Ahmedabad, Dr. Jamnadas Premchand L.M. and S. recently delivered a lecture in the Shanti Bhawan Theatre, on Plague and its Treatment, with a view to instruct the masses, and more especially to impress upon the uneducated class the serious nature of the disease, and urge them to observe greater precautionary measures.

There were over five hundred persons present, including Dewan Bahadur Ambalal Sakarlal, Sheth Mansookbhai Bhagoobhai, Rao Bahadur Lalshanker Umiashanker, Drs. Pitamberdas and Shankerlal, and Messrs. Bhaishanker Nanabhai, Pandit Ganesh Gopal, Mungaldas Girdharlal, G. R. Tendle, Popatlal Amathasa, Premchand Purshotamdas, Girdharlal Amratlal, and Dewan Bahadur Ambalal Sakarlal Desai and others.

Dr. Jamnadas gave an account of the origin of the disease, traced it through its different varieties, and ultimately dwelt at considerable length on his main object ; viz. The present epidemic and how to overcome its ravages. The lecture was received with very great favour.

Mr. Bhaishanker Nanabhai proposed that the lecture should be printed, as it would be very useful to both the literate and illiterate public at this critical juncture when plague is so alarmingly prevalent in Ahmedabad.

A committee was appointed to carry out this object, and expedite its publication and have copies distributed broad-cast among the people.

Mr. Dilsookhrai Hargovindas said that Dr. Jamnadas Premchand, L. M. & S. had prepared a very effective remedy on the German Homeopathic principle, possessing both prophylactic and curative properties, and described the ingredients employed. This preparation is styled Dr. N. Hall's PlagueKiller, and in order that speedy relief may be afforded to the suffering poor, Dr. Jamnadas Premchand will supply this remedy gratis to those who apply for it, and furthermore will supply the Medical Profession and the different Hospitals without charge, in order that it may be put to a thorough test and its virtue permanently established.

At the special request of Col. Anderson, Dr. Jamnadas Premchand urged upon the public the necessity of leaving infected areas, and take advantage of the healthy accommodation offered by the authorities at Dulaikote, and also opposite Hathising's Wadi. Those places offer excellent accommodation for 300 healthy families, and consist of good pucca built houses, and others of bamboo construction, having an adequate supply of fresh water, and are under police supervision, free of charge.

He said this is not intended to convey the idea of compulsory removal, but rather to advise the public for their own good, for the good of their families, and for the general health of the City, and to induce them to lend a helping hand in checking any serious development of this dreaded disease, for as every sensible person knows that the only course is to leave the plague stricken quarter until it has been declared free from infection ; and as the Health Camps are carefully looked after and are scrupulously clean, it is hoped that the leading members of each community may give a good example and advise their followers to do the same.

FIRST IMPRESSIONS OF BOMBAY.

BY JOHN OLIVER HOBBES.

Mrs. Craigie (John Oliver Hobbes) who was one of the guests of the Viceroy at the Dehli Durbar, contributed a series of five articles to the "Daily Graphic" descriptive of her impressions of the celebrations. In the first article which appeared on February 9th, Mrs. Craigie thus records her first impressions of Bombay :—

The spirit and pride of Empire must fill the heart of the least ambitious Englishman when he sets foot on Indian soil and beholds the life, the colour, the imposing buildings, the strangeness, the fascination of the city of Bombay. We were driven swiftly in small victorias from the docks to the railway station, but during those brilliant moments when one unforgettable impression succeeded another as weird and unforgetable—the tigar in the East makes every scene a permanent silhouette in one's mind ; nothing here is elusive—I saw, for me, a whole new continent revealed—new in feeling, action, motive, form, philosophy, thought, achievement. The eternal energy of the world was manifesting itself in ways, for objects, on principles and under conditions magnificently unfamiliar to the European. Yet this was the point for wonder and exaltation ; it had all been organised, it is now governed and subdued by Englishmen, who, having inherited England's prejudices and traditions, had received the great advantage of an English education and suffered the disadvantage of English insularity Imperialism in the ordinary London man seems, and is vanity ; to foreigners, who have never visited India and the Colonies, it is the last feather struggling on a moulting peacock. But let the satirist come to Bombay—even for an hour—he need not go further ; he will admit freely, and no more doubt the vigour of the Anglo-Saxon or his stability to hold a vast possession. The conviction was not called out by the sight of large buildings, carts driven by white bullocks or groups of natives in brilliant turbans and dull rags. The first impression of Bombay may be compared to the first impression of New York—power and enterprise are in the air ; but, whereas New York has already an appearance of too much luxury, too much ease, and of being, as it were, the haunt of mere pleasure lovers, Bombay, built as Venice was built, on very small islands, seems still in her first youth—a rising city, immature, not over-rich ; a city where all men go forth early to their labours, and dream at nights of ambitions hardly to be fulfilled, of wishes which must wait, at best, for many a year before they may be gratified ; a city of patient hearts, watchful eyes, hopes long deferred.

There will be a hpoongyi byan at the Salin Kyaugdaik, Kemmendine, from the 1st to the 12th March. Preparations have been made on a very grand scale and it is expected the ceremony will prove one of the most imposing sights ever witnessed in Rangoon. The coffin is made of pure silver, and is very tastefully decorated with precious stones. It will be placed on a magnificent bier, which is a masterpiece of native workmanship. The State dress of a Burmese Queen, the malikataga, will be displayed. A skilful mechanical contrivance in the shape of a flying chariot driven by a great demon has been made to convey the coffin to the crematorium, where the body will be cremated on the final day. Pwes and dramatic performances will be held every night. Boxing matches will be exhibited in the daytime from the 10th to the 12th March. At night the place will be illuminated with two powerful lights of 2,500 candle power each.

Several Benedictine Monks who have decided to leave Brittany on account of the French Associations Law, are about to establish communities in South Wales. Lord Ashburnham has placed a house and sixty acres of ground at Pembrey, Carmarthenshire, at the disposal of one party, who come from Kerbeneat, a small place near Finistere. A steamer arrived at Llanelly bringing in goods for these Benedictines, who will have temporary accommodation at Lord Ashburnham's house. Being Bretons they have had little difficulty in acquiring the Welsh language. They intend to build a monastery and engage in agriculture, in which they are proficient, whilst Carmarthenshire is one of the best counties in South Wales for that industry. Another colony will probably be established at St. Dogmells, Pembrokeshire, and arrangements have also been made for the reception of about sixty Breton nuns at Usk.

THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

ANNUAL MEETING IN BOMBAY.

SPEECH BY H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

The annual meeting of the Bombay Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association was held at the Town Hall last evening. The chair was taken by His Excellency Lord Northcote, the Governor of Bombay and there were also present the Rev. Archdeacon Scott, the Rev. Canon Roberts, the Rev. Doctor Mackichan, the Rev. A. S. Crichton, the Rev. Dr. Fraser, the Rev. W. Seed, the Rev. L. E. Linzell the Rev. J. Henderson, Sir Andrew Fraser, Mr. H. E. E. Proctor, the president of the Bombay Branch, the Hon. Mr. J. M. Dick, Mr. F. L. Clarke, (hon. treasurer) and Mr. F. Anderson, acting general secretary.

The meeting opened with prayer offered by the Rev. J. Henderson, and subsequently the General Secretary, Mr. Frank Anderson read an abstract from the Annual Report for the year 1902. The following are extracts :—

During the year which has now passed, the position of the Association in the City as an agency devoted to the welfare of young men has been maintained. There has been no marked advance, but special difficulties have been faced and lines of action initiated which, it is believed, will result in larger and more effective work in the days to come. The number of members on the roll on December 31st was 382 as against 366 the previous year : of these 247 were classed as Active and 135 as Associate Members : of the total number 57 were Indian Christians. The number struck off the rolls from one cause or another during the year was 75 while 91 new members were admitted.

It is a cardinal principle of the Association to put the spiritual part of its work in the first place : in making a whole man fit for a whole life, it believes that the heart must first be put and kept right.

The Conversational Bible Class, held every Sunday morning, has been well attended and proved a distinct help ; the Monday Prayer Meeting has been a great source of strenght ; many distinct answers to prayer have been received and the close connection of this gathering with the sucess of the work is not to be questioned. Several special efforts have been made during the year to reach young men, and opportunities have been given to well-known speakers of coming in touch with them. Among these should be mentioned Mr. John R. Mott, of America, Rev. Henry Montgomery, of Belfast, and Rev. G. C. Grabb. Rev. R. A. Torrey, D. D., and Mr. C. Alexander visited Bombay in November and it was on the initiative of the Association that a General Mission was carried through in the Town Hall at which hundreds of men were present and several definitely yielded themselves to Christ. The sittings of the Parliamentary Debating assembly have been suspended during the year, and the literary side of the work has, perhaps, been weak. In co-operation with other Associations a course of Popular Lantern Lectures on Scientific and Literary subjects was given at the rooms and was fairly well patronized. The Committee take this opportunity of cordially thanking those gentlemen who so kindly gave the lectures. The seventh volume (New Series) of the Bombay Young Men's Monthly was completed during the year, under the editorship of the College Secretary ; this publication, which has been regularly issued every month since August 1st. 1889, has continued to be a valuable means not only of keeping in touch with the members, but of seeking a word of exhortation, of warning, of counsel to them month by month. Its cost is largely defrayed by advertisements. A better selection of periodicals was made for the Reading Room at the beginning of the year, and it is now well stocked with the best current literature. The Library, containing nearly 1000 volumes, has not been as extensively used as it should have been, nor have many additions been made to it during the year. The Freeman Memorial Library has also been placed in the Apollo Bunder Rooms, pending the erection of the College Department Building. The Home at Grant Buildings was a source of considerable anxiety to the Committee during the early months of the year, so much so that the question of closing it, in view of the financial difficulties connected with its maintenance, was most seriously considered ; the feeling prevailed, however, that it supplied so distinct a need, that it should be kept going, even at the cost of a grant from the General Funds. The Home stands at a disadvantage by the nature of its quarters : and yet a diligent search has failed to reveal more suitable premises except at a considerably higher rent. By providing residential quarters for young men, the New Building will supply one of the most pressing needs of the Association. During the last six months of the year there were 15 permanent boarders in the home, while 90 occasional visitors were received for short periods. Taking they earn working, as a whole, the Home has not been able to make ends meet, but during the second half of the year the excess of expenditure over receipts has steadily decreased and Since the early part of 1901 the Committee have felt much anxiety regarding the tenure of the site of the Apollo Bunder premises. The land was originally given to them on a free lease by Government in 1881 subject to six months' notice to vacate in case it was required for urgent public purposes. At the time when the land was given the Committee were given verbally to understand by Sir Richard Temple, then Governor of Bombay, that it was exceedingly unlikely that the Association would ever be disturbed. But with the passing of the Bombay City Improvement Trust Act in 1898, the major part of all Government land in the city, including that on which the Association building stands, was made over to the Trust. Every possible effort has been made to secure the land to the Association upon the same terms as before but without avail. The land is a most valuable corner plot and the Trust do not see their way to lease it to the Association except at a very heavy ground rent and they further insist that upon such a site only a building of a very high class can be allowed. Under these circumstances and seeing that the Association might expect to receive notice at any time to vacate, also that the cheaper sites in the vicinity were being rapidly taking up, the Committee felt it wise to anticipate future difficulties by securing a site at once. Accordingly arrangements have been made to acquire on a 99 years' lease at a commencing ground rental of Rs. 125 per mensem a plot of land on the Wellington Lines Estate close to the present premises, and a canvas for the fund to erect a new building has been initiated. The building, which will provide both an Institute and residential quarters for a number of young men, is estimated to cost about Rs. 60 000, towards which at the end of the year some Rs. 8,000 had already been paid or promised. While convinced that the members of the Association and the public of Bombay will do their best in the matter of providing the funds the Committee recognize that the full amount cannot be secured entirely in India, and are making application to friends both in Great Britain and America to be help them. According to the conditions imposed by the Trust the building must be completed by June 1904. The need of money is therefore most urgent. The entering upon this building enterprise under somewhat difficult circumstances has not been of the Committee's own seeking they believe that God is them out into larger things, and are convinced that He who has permitte d the present position will supply the means to accomplish the best through it. The Membership of the Athletic Club during the year was 87. The year was most successful. The Tennis Courts have been kept in excellent condition and in constant use. The cricket teams did very well, winning the majority of their matches. During the year the Committee have been led to feel that the Grant Road Branch was no longer in a position to accomplish the work expected of it in that quarter of the city. This is due to the fact that very few young men of the class likely to avail themselves of the Association are now living there, many having for various causes incidental to certain changes in the character of the locality, moved to other districts. The Reading Room has been maintained during the year, but few meetings have been held, and it is probable that steps will be taken in the near future to close the Branch in this place and to reopen it, if possible in a more suitable locality. With Rev. S. V. Karmarker as President, and Mr. J. L. Shilake as Honorary Secretary, this Branch can show a good record of work during the year. There has been a distinct improvement in the attendance at the meetings ; the reading-room has been better stocked with periodicals and more largely used. The Reading Circle has continued to prosper and has proved most valuable. The Indian Christian young men to be taking a deeper interest in what should be for them a rallying point and field for mutual helpfulness. A Maaathi prospectus for the Branch has been issued and earnest efforts are being made to enlarge the membership. It is with very great satisfaction that the Hon. Treasurer reports that although the year began with an outstanding debt of Rs. 620 2-9 the finances of the Association have been such as to enable him to pay this of as well as all bills for the year's expenses, and to close the accounts free from all debit outstandings.

The income for the year amounted to Rs. 12361 as against Rs. 11606 in 1901. The sources of income were as follows :—Contributed by Members Rs. 3052 Countributed by the Public Rs. 2021 ; Grant from English National Council Rs. 1391 : Proceeds of Lectures, Coffee Room, Rents of Room etc. Rs. 4,717. Total Rs. 12361.

Taking the finances as a whole the Committee note that the results are in close correspondence with the Budget prepared at the beginning of the year.

Towards the end of the year a suitable plot of land, measuring 1283 square yards, was found on the Girgaon Road, on which to erect the proposed

College Department Building, for which it will be remembered that a large proportion of the necessary funds have been secured through the English National Council of Y. M. C. A's. After consultation with the Councils contract was signed in November by the Colleges Secretary in their behalf for the purchase of the plot at Rs. 35 per square yard. It is feared, that the owne may not be able to show markable title to the property and that the contract may have to be cancelled.

SIR ANDREW FRASER.

Sir Andrew Fraser then addressed the meeting. He said:—Your Excellency, Ladies and Gentlemen, —I have been asked to say a few words with reference to the report to which we have just listened and I have accepted the invitation with readiness, not only on account of the interest which I take in the work of the Young Men's Christian Association in general but also because I feel that the Bombay Association has more special claims upon me. I am more or less a stranger in Bombay, but that is rather the fault of circumstances than my own fault. It is now over fifty years since I first, more or less unconsciously (laughter) made the acquaintance of Bombay. The welcome that I then received was such that had within a few months to leave the shores of Bombay and betake myself to the more general climate of Scotland. It was perhaps over 20 years later that I made another effort to stay in Bombay when, having passed the Civil Service Examination I chose the Bombay Presidency. But the inhospitable Government of that day said that they would receive no civilians of may year, and so had to accept a berth in Northern India (Laughter.) But although under these circumstances I have been more or less a stranger to the place of my birth yet I have always taken any advantage of any opportunity that I have had of running down to Bombay either on the agreeable occasion of home going or for the sake of getting a little rest and refreshment such as a man gets who comes from the North to this sea-girt Island and always when I have come to Bombay I had found kindly and hospitable friends and a hearty welcome. And amongst the pleasant associations which I have with Bombay are the memories which I have in connection with the Young Men's Christian Association. When this Association began its work over a quarter of a century ago we in the Central Provinces had no Young Men's Christian Association and the Bombay Institution held out the right hand of fellowship to us and extended their sympathy and co-operation, so that although we were distant from Bombay we became united and associated in some measure at least with the spiritual life of this city. I remember well many of the members of the association in those old days. Not all of them were very young for it is not an indispensible qualification for membership to be very young men, and I remember perhaps especially one of the older founders of the association a man whom I knew very intimately who occupied a prominent position in the commercial world, who required none of the assistance which the association has offered to give to young men but who gave himself, her and soul to the work of this association because he believed it was his duty to stretch out

A HELPING HAND

to young men I remember how day by day he used to find his way to the association building and I remember particularly to have a talk in the evening. I used to consider it safer to go there than anywhere else to find him. I mention him as an illustration of the spirit that animated the workers of those old days. I am not quite so closely connected with Bombay as seemed to be then, and I know less of the work that is now being done, but I do trust that the same spirit animates the members of the association now—not a spirit only on the part of the members to receive benefit themselves, but a spirit, which is more Christ-like, to extend benefit to others who need such benefit. I am sure it is unnecessary for me to say anything in the way of proof of that, although it has sometimes appeared to be very necessary to emphasise the necessity in regard to those who ought to know and think very differently on the subject. You have seen the fresh young man come out from home, from the home land to this land of our adoption, and you have seen him under the influence of the climate here, and the unhealthy influences by which he is surrounded, perhaps by slow degrees, perhaps by a sudden attack of illness change altogether so that he is a physical wreck. That is a very sad experience and it is not an altogether uncommon one but there is one infinitely more sad, and of which, moreover, very few of us are ignorant of the experience of a young man coming in all the freshness and the purity of his youth coming from home and the homeland where he has been under influences which have kept him straight, preserving his purity and preserving his religious feeling, coming from home to face unhealthy influences of this land and this great city. You have seen the young man coming with all the purity and freshness of his youth and succumbing by slow degrees, perhaps or succumbing almost immediately to the evil influences by which he is surrounded. You have seen him get farther and farther from the associations from the purity and religion of his youth, farther and farther from the god of his father until at last it is almost impossible to recognise him as the same fresh and pure young man that came out a few years ago. This is perhaps one of the worst cases that we know. But between that and what we desire are not there a great number of men who, of they have not gone manifestly to the bad, have at all events deteriorated from the position which they formerly occupied and have got farther away from God and even from what they were when they were boys. Now this Young Men's Christian Association is intended to do something to prevent this to save young men, the agency which is employed is young men themselves. We have here from the report the different methods which are adopted by this association. You have spiritual work, you have literary work which I regret to say is described as unsuccessful, Athletic practice, which is more successful, a reading room and library and other rooms where young men may go and have social intercourse together, where you meet every point of a young man's life. If there is one thing more than another that we ought to desire that we ought to endeavour it is this to get the whole life brought under the influence of Christ. I think your Excellency the claims of this association may well appeal to the circle which has been addressed in the report of the young Men's Christian Association for 1902. The members themselves ought to do a great deal a good deal is expected of them and I was glad to hear from the secretary that the young men have responded well: that the members of the Association have already subscribed Rs 5,000 and there is every probability of their doubling that amount. This association may well appeal to the people of Bombay. The young men we are talking about, the youngmen whom this association strives to influence, are the men who in the future will be filling our places and the places of the present workers and it ought to be our desire that these young men and the work they will do in the future will be characterised by the old traditions of the fatherland the traditions of righteousness, and purity, and of christianity, and that the influence they exercise will be an influence we shall have no cause to be ashamed of (applause). And I think the association may well appeal to those who are at home, surely those sending out young men to this country may well be expected to help in advancing these agencies whishare directed towardskeeping their boys straight in a far away land, and I trust the appeal which is being made, and about to be made, at home will result in respect of Bombay in the same success which has attended similar appeals in regard to other cities of India. In Nagpur, in Calcutta, and in Madras the Y. M. C. A. are now hand somely housed. It is rather a serious thingthat we who were once receivers of your charity should come down and find you in the same old dingy building, while we in Nagpur have a most excellent building and in Calcutta a splendid building with quarters for young men And I think it is a good thing that you are turned out of your dingy building so that you may get a really suitable building and have suitable quarters for young men (applauses. In all these cities to which I have referred the Government were able to give some assistance. I am non quite sure whether the same grounds exist here it Bombay as there was a great educationalinflue connected with the asson in ghosecertain you Excellency's presence here thisevening will be a great help to the Association and encourage the workers and think that the city of Bombay which professes and think with good cause to be in same respects the first city in India, I think that a city like Bombay ought not any to be rest satisfied with its status in respect of this great work when they can see as I wish you all could see the excellent buildings provided in the rival city of Calcutta the sister city of Madras and in the small city of Nagpur (Applause.)

THE REV. DR. MACKICHAN,

The Rev. Dr. Mackichan who was the next speaker said that as one who had known the associa ion since itsfirst founda ion in April 1875 to him the report which hey had just heard read was one full of encouragemen and inspira ion. He remembered the small beginning of he association and when he thought of all that had been done during hese years he felt they had o thank Fod for the abundan encouragemen which he had bestowed upon them. This association had a right to appeal to their fellow coun rymen who had any human sympathy to take tny interest inthe lives of those with whom they w re associated. He could appeal those who were surrounded by comforts in their own homes and those who were placed socially in more fauaurable circumstances for their friendly influence and supported The association was onewhich placed itself in closest connexion with the work of the Christian churches of the city. It was in no sense a rival of the work of the chu ch, but was one of the church's strongest auxiliaries and many of the pastors in the city could testify to the usefulness of the association In conclusion, the speaker said they were here in this land to show the influence of Chri-tianity on all sides of humon life They were here to show w at a well orig nised Christian community could do and it behaved them above all things to see that they cared for the interests of young men, and that they did every thing that an association could do to make the name of their country honoured through the lives and work of those young men whom the association sought to help (applause).

H. E. THE GOVERNOR,

His Excellency Lord Northcote, who was well received, then said:—Ladies and Gentlemen,—The able speeches to which we have listened from Sir Andrew Fraser and Dr. Mackichan have covered the ground so completely that I need not detain this meeting for more than a minute or two. Indeed it would be presumption on my part to endeavour to bind such appreciative words to describe the value of a Society to which Heads of States, eminent Ministers of religion, noted Philanthropists, and leading Statesmen have borne such ungrudging tribute as appears in your leaflet entitled "Valuable Testimony." All that I can do is to heartily ensorse what they have said; and to assure you of my profound sympathy with the objects of the Young Men's Christian Association. Probably most of us who are here to-day have come to India to earn their living by honourable work. But I hope we all feel that whilst so doing we have a duty to peform to those amongst whom we live, and that each one of you is in the eyes of a certain number of Indiads a type of the people of grert Britain. To some extent, therefore, our national characterjand honours placed in the keeping each young man here and he can only maintain it at its proper standard by persistent efforts to love his daily life in accordance with those Christian tenets we all profess to hold. That we all of us often fail far short of four duty we know—the question is whether we are to give up in despair our efforts to lead a higher life, or whether, whilst recognizing and regretting our shortcomings, we shall try and do better in the future. It is here that the value of such an Association as this is displayed. You young men are of an age and position when particular classes of temptation assail you, and whilst your characters are still plastic, and easily moulded for good or for evil. If you belong in real earnest to a body of young men who are determined to eschew evil and do good then fellowship together will make it easier for you to choose the right path. And let me remind you that it is in each youth's power by his example to do more for his comrades than it is possible for any of us older men to accomplish. Ayoung man naturally may say "If I were 30 instead of 25, if I had made my position in the world instead of being a struggler for a living, it would be easy for me to do this, or resist that.' Were it material to my immediate argument it would not be difficult to show that temptations do not cease, or diminish, merely with age, though they differ in nature. They only diminish or increase as we acquire habits of yielding to or resisting them. I only wish to remind you that the dangerous argument I have just referred to can best be combated by the example young men can set one another by leading clean, wholesome, and manly lives. I am all for a liberal amount of game and recreation—which are specially valuable in this Indian climate. There is nothing dull, cheerless or unmanly in a Christian life, and I do not wish, though I fear I have sermonised unduly myself to-day to see young men parade their religion ostentatiously, whilst they should never be ashamed to own it. What you, what we all are, will be judged hereafter by our deeds not our professions; and what those deeds should be are set forth in the First Article of your Constitution to which I earnestly trust you will always adhere in letter and in spirit. (Applause.)

Subsequently a vote of thinks to his Excellency was proposed by Mr. H. E. E. Procter, and heartily carried and the meeting closed with the Benediction pronounced by the Vererable archdeacon Scott.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hour ending at 6 a. m. yesterday give the following results.—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	10	3	11
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	35	22	39
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada	39	37	62
D Cheriwary, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	19	26	37
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Ramathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	51	41	61
Parel, Sewri and Sion	7	9	17
Mahim and Worli	18	13	21
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	15	22
Total	189	169	271
Total plague deaths to date	247,460	109,051	
Same date last year	88	133	217

THE TOTAL MORTALITY OF THE WEEK.

The total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending yesterday was 1996 as against 1983 during the previous week. Of the total number 1,266 died of plague, which showed a decrease of 31 over the preceding week. The total Mortality of the corresponding period of the not year was 1,790 which included 892 deaths from plague.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, March 7.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Lieut A S B Roberts Queen's Own Corps of Guides is appointed to be an Asst Commr of the 4th grade in Burma.

Major F J Drury M B, I M S (Bengal) Professor of Pathology Medical College Calcutta was employed on special duty under the Central Committee for the Coronation Durbar at Delhi from the 22nd Feb 1902 to the 8th Jan 1903. He was also appointed to officiate as Professor of Medicine Medical College Calcutta and First Physician College Hospital from the 11th Jan to the 7th Feb 1903 both days inclusive during the absence on deputation of Lieut Col G Bomford M D, C I E, I M S Bengal.

The services of Capt L Gilbert M B, I M S are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of Burma.

The services of Capt W G Richards I M S Madras are placed temporarily at disposal of the Govt of Madras.

The services of Capt W E McKechnie M B, I M S are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Hon the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.

The services of the undermentioned officers are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal:—Capt R P Wilson I M S Bengal; Capt V E H Lindesay M B I M S Bengal; Capt J G P Murray M R I M S; Capt D McCay M B I M S; Capt E G Thurston M B, F R C S, I M S; and Lieut M MacKelvie M B I M S.

The services of Lieut Col T J H Wilkins I M S Madras are replaced temporarily at the disposal of H E the Comdr-in-Chief in India.

The Hon'ble Mr Justice Ameer Ali C I E a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal is granted furlough with effect from the 29th March or from the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it, to the 14th Nov.

Under the provisions of the Indian High Courts Act 1861 24 and 25 Vict Cap 104, Section 7 the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to appoint Mr A P Handley Barrister-at-Law Chief Judge of the Presidency Small Cause Calcutta to officiate as a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal during the absence on furlough of the Hon'ble Mr Justice Ameer Ali or until further orders.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Vety Major J Brodie-Mills M R C V S Principal Bombay Vety College is granted 12 months' furlough with effect from the 29th March or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Vety Lieut J Farmer M R C V S Civil Vety Dept Supt Govt Cattle Farm Hissar is granted privilege leave for two months and 28 days in commutation with furlough for four months with effect from the 1st April 1903 or the subsequent on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr E W Oliver M R C V S Supt Civil Vety Dept South Punjab is appointed Supt Govt Cattle Farm Hissar during the absence on leave of Vety Lieut J Farmer.

With reference to Rule 3 clause (c) of the rules published with the Notification of the Govt of India in the Dept of Revenue and Agriculture No 1616-F dated th 25th July 1902 the Hon the Agent to the Govr Genl Rajputana has appointed Mr W S Meyer C I E, I C S Editor of the Imperial Gazetteer for India to be a Member of the Board of Management of the Indian People's Famine Trust vice Mr E G Colvin I C S resigned.

With reference to the Notification of the Govt of Bengal No 937-For dated the 21st Feb the services of Mr E P Stebbing Dep Conservr of Forests are placed at the disposal of the Trustees Indian Museum for employment as Offg Supt of the Natural History Section with effect from the forenoon of the 24th Feb 1903.

Mr A R Tucker Registrar Dept of Revenue and Agriculture is granted privilege leave for six weeks under articles 246 and 249 Civil Service Regulations with effect from the afternoon of the 6th March 1903.

Mr W J Baldwin Senior Supt Dept of Revenue and Agriculture is appointed to officiate as Registrar during the absence of Mr Tucker or until further orders.

HOW TO KEEP COOL.

We strongly recommend all who suffer from the heat to add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath or Foot Bath,

A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a most delightful sensation of coolness, freshness and purity, it invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The strengthening and cooling effects are Simply Magical. Tired or Tender feet are instantly relieved. Book on bottle contains full directions.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists throughout the British Empire. Beware of substitutes. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid." Condy & Mitchell, of London, England, are the only Makers and their name and address is at foot of label.

THE INDIAN POLICE COMMISSION.

CLOSE OF THE BOMBAY INQUIRY.

BRIBERY OF POLICE.

THE Indian Police Commission resumed its sitting at the Bombay Secretariat yesterday morning, Sir Andrew Fraser presiding.

MR. ANTOLDAS HARGOVANDAS.

The first witness to be examined was Mr. Antoldas Hargovandas, B.A. LL.B., Vakil, Jambusar. He stated that his general impression was that the police did their work unsatisfactorily, perfunctorily, and harassingly. The public looked upon them as their persecutors rather than as their protectors. These remarks applied to almost all classes of officers, the causes being want of detective talent, corruption, and demoralization proceeding from want of education and requisite training, absence of intelligent and vigilant supervision or effective control resulting in a state of semi-irresponsibility, general apathy of the people of the country, and so forth.

In answer to the President he said that there had been no request so far as he knew for the removal of a police station from his district. He was, however, of the impression that the police were a wiser set of men than men of other government departments.

In the course of a memorandum addressed to Mr. E. L. Cappell and appended to his printed evidence, the witness said:—I think I must state that bribery is rampant in the Police Department and it shall so remain until there is a wholesale and wholesome change. Good men, good pay, good supervision, and better attention to complaints of this type all combined can alone check this evil. Departmental punishments under the Police Acts show decidedly low figures. With the present police force the figures ought to be very high. These figures show that the police officers are dexterous in managing things so cleverly that even their departmental superiors can hardly catch them. Another reason is that the lowest constable as well as the highest chief constable every now and then commits offences, or irregularities, such as vexatious searches, arrests or delays. To the members of the police force these are ordinary matters, nobody looking upon them asanything like serious irregularities. The Chief Constable being in the same boat with his subordinate, does not report such trifles to the Superintendent who, anxious to keep up the dignity or position of his subordinates, if he at all punishes them does so unwillingly and perhaps in such a manner that the punishment has no deterrent effects. To quote instances that came to my notice, A police constable forged his diary to involve his superior constable, who was on his trial for bribery, in trouble. The interpolations were proved beyond a shadow of doubt. The constable was put on his trial, but was discharged on some technical point. He is yet in the service—the District Superintendent seems to have taken no notice of the matter. A head constable was tried for allowing an accused to escape. He was acquitted on a technical point and is yet in theservice. This probably accounts for the low figures in this class of punishments and some of the reasons above discussed apply here too. I do not think that there is anything in Section 157 of the Criminal Procedure Code which can be relied upon as a check upon the police interference in trivial cases at their pleasure. They sometimes shut their ears even against reports of serious crimes. I am sure no amount of legislation however ably and skilfully contrived, can check this. All laws always leave many things to the discretion of persons authorised to administer the same, and it would be difficult to describe on paper what is and what is not proper exercise of discretion. In every case we find something new, something peculiar, and one case cannot be an unerring guide in the other. The officer has to exercise his common sense, and to secure against abuse of powers, the best officers should, if possible be selected. There is no other alternative. A good selection with good salary must be provided. I cannot help remarking that the British Government have given us laws which are admittedly the best, are founded on equity, justice, and good conscience. They would be best suited for an independent, civilised, and advancing nation, but are not exactly suited to a conquered country like India, where the inhabitants are not possessed of virtues possessed by the Europeans. I say this with reference to officers.

THE WORK OF EUROPEAN OFFICERS.

I maintain that the worst European officer in India does his work more satisfactorily than the best native officer. This is not my opinion alone but there are others of the same opinion too. Apart from inferiority of character, it must be remembered that a European in dealing with natives has no other influence working upon his mind, except that of the facts proved before him. Therefore suitable modification of laws, selection of better men, better and more effectual control and supervision can alone keep the Police within the spirit of the law. They must also be made to feel, when there is a neglect of duty, that they are public servants who have duties to perform. They must cease to believe that they have rights or powers and that they exist not for the display of their person and powers, but for the sake of the people for whose protection they draw their pay. In the investigation of serious crimes the opportunities to misbehave are many. Many times the Police do not enter complaints if they see that chances of detection and conviction are remote. When they have to do it, e.g., when the matter has gained much publicity, they frequently try to minimise it, or to show that no crime has been committed, and the surest way to get the complainant himself to say so is to try to entangle some near relative, mostly female, in the matter. Scandals are things which an oriental generally dreads, and he would much rather have his complaint struck off than see the good name of his female relative held up to public opprobrium. If the investigation is begun it there are chances of success they are availed of if there is no field for corruption. The Police have generally the itching palm.

NO HONEST POLICEMAN.

I am unable to point to any Police officer who can be called honest in the strict moral sense of the term. So, if the Police officer's favour is secured by a real or supposed offender the investigation takes that turn and the case is reported for exclusion. I have already stated that there is no systematic attempt made at detection. According to the law as soon as an investigation is begun a report must be sent to the nearest magistrate. But the anti-dated reports are generally sent at the conclusion of their investigations, for if the reports go in earlier they cannot add to or omit from the number of accused persons without attracting notice or giving cause for an adverse inference. The law gives them power to question witnesses, but how this work is done is known to every practising lawyer and to every Criminal Judge. An English lawyer of eminence engaged in an important criminal trial in India thus described this work:—" These depositions are often not warranted by what took place, they have been often unfairly obtained, and in many instances they do not represent in reality what was said, and they do not represent the truth. These statements are often taken long after the witnesses have been taken into custody and put into misery and terror. They feel that their lives, their property, their hope, their everything is dependent on what they do while in the custody of the Police, and the only mode by which they can escape from that custody is to give that character of evidence which the Police desire. It is practised there in a manner distant part of the country, where there are only ignorant natives who do not know how to defend themselves or to whom no appeal, men who do not know of any constituted tribunal to help them in their difficulties. They feel that they are powerless and that the police have such powers as they cannot resist. The police have them completely in their hands, and they go.

THE ABSOLUTE LENGTH OF TORTURE.

To obtain their ends. I have also reason to think that in many cases, though witnesses have been maltreated, they have not the courage to denounce the fact, for they know that with their statement in the possession of the Police they would not be believed, and that they might be prosecuted in the bargain. The Legislature seems to have recognised this difficulty and relieved the witnesses from the liability of a supposed false statement by an alteration of the law as it existed in the Code of 1882. The presence of superior officers at the investigations do not afford a sufficient check, for witnesses are not taken to a superior officer until a proper course of manipulation has rendered them subservient to their purpose. Reported cases show that even persons in high positions as Deputy Collectors and Mamlatdars feel the oppression of the Police when they are accused of offences. In spite of the fact that eminent Judges like Sir M. R. Westropp have insisted upon inquiry into assertions of torture and styled their inaction as perilous, our Magistrates for some reason or another, for the sake of official prestige or for fear of encouraging false charges or lawlessness, have consistently looked with an eye of disfavour or prejudice upon such allegations. They seem to attach to the words of Police officers higher value than they would in the case of other witnesses, and presume honesty and fair play. This is owing to the bad system we have got at present adverted to in the beginning of this representation But also is is not to be lost sight of that our subordinate Magistrates are not very learned men, and even in the ranks of native First Class Magistrates one would find officers whose knowledge of the criminal law might be greater than it is. It is of the utmost importance that the Criminal Judges should understand the characteristics of the police and should know something of their organisation. The evidence given by the police ought always to be viewed with a considerable amount of caution. The feeling of sanctity that probably once attached to an oath becomes deadened in the minds of those who are taking it every day, and an easy manner and composed demeanour are acquired by persons constantly in the witness-box. The Magistrates ought to be able to realise the gravity of the position and where they do not it is a public danger. I repeat the employment of untrained men to try grave criminal charges is a grave and serious evil, and hence these Courts ought to be presided over by men who can command and enforce respect.

MR. J. E. DOWN.

Mr. J. E. Down, the Inspector-General of Police Bombay Presidency, was the next witness. After having been cross-examined in some of the minor details of the police department, he went on to say that so far as he understood the question of the division of investigating centres into police-stations was desirable to facilitate and expedite investigation.

In answer to the Hon. Mr. Justice Candy he did not at present see how the law which stated that any police officer above the rank of constable might be in the position of an officer in charge of a police-station.

Three natives, he said, in answer to further questions had been appointed, assistant superintendents and two of them had risen from the ranks. Their work had been exceedingly good, but they were the only three men he had come across in the course of his experience who he thought would have been fit for the post. As a rule he would not give the natives ports of this kind although he did not say that one or two more men of the same class might not be found.

Continuing he said that he thought the Inspector General of Police should ordinarily be an officer of the Police Department because not only had he such an intimate, expert and practical knowledge of the work to be done, but he knew from experience what difficulties the police had to encounter and as a police officer he had at heart the efficiency of his department and all that contributed to it. He did not agree with the suggestion that any advantage would be gained by making a Civilian an Inspector-General. He thought that if the Inspector-General was given proper authority and power he would do just as well as any member of Civil Service.

Further cross-examined the witness said the present beat system was not to check crime but to supply information. They could not trust the village police to give them information. At the present time the village police were useless for that purpose. They must have a beat system if they were to be properly trusted with necessary information.

In answer to a question asking for the opinion of the witness upon the suggestion that subject to the usual appeal the authority having the right of appointment to any grade in the police should be empowered to dispense the service of any officer of that grade who is by general repute notoriously corrupt, he said he though the term "notoriously corrupe was too wide a term in which to dispence with an officer's services, and especially in this country and in the police where an officer was often subject to much misrepresentation and calumny by the machination of those whose misdeed he had been instrumental in exposing. No one could be more desirous of securing a high standard of morality in the Police force than he was, or recognise how essential this was, for its good name and well being but he hesitateted to accept a suggestion which seemed to afford a ready means of ruining perhaps a good officer and inflicting justice on an innocent man.

Cross examined by the President witness said it would of course be a very different matter if there were direct evidence that a man was corrupt.

POLICE DEFECT AND REQUIREMENTS.

Appended to Mr. Down's evidence was a note from which the following extracts are taken:—The fact that Government have on representation made by me in regard to Police defects and requirements called on me to submit re-organization proposals will, I think, sufficiently indicate that I am alive to defects which need to be remedied. But in my opinion the standard of Police efficiency aimed at is not to be attained by heroic remedies and drastic reforms or by displacing the existing system, but rather by reform where necessary, and developments of that system which has gradually been built up over a course of many years and accepted on the advice and in light of the experience of the expert advisers of Government as a practical working plan. With a system founded on a practical working basis, what is needed, I submit, is the development of that system on lines clearle defined with continuity of purpose any principle, to meet and keep pace with the everd growing requirements and developments of the time The chief defects in the Police system and which at the present militate against high standard of efficiency are in my opinion comprised under the heads "Selection," "Training" "Supervision" with the added existing need for numerical sufficiency. It is urged in some quarters that to secure efficiency in the lower grades, higher rates of pay must be offered to obtain a better class of recruits. I do not agree with this view. I am of opinion that the existing rates of pay for Constables, Armed and Unarmed and Head Constables, 3rd and 4th Class are on the whole sufficiently high to obtain the class of recruits for the duties these men are required to perform. Under ordinary circumstances the "material" obtainable is sufficiently good. Such defects as are noticeable in the material are characteristic, I consider, of the class from which they are redruited and from which I think they must continue to be recruited. I do not think that an addition of a rupee or two to the pay would give us on the whole a better stamp of recruits, that is to say, men with a higher moral standard or possessed of better intelligence or of a higher social status, though, doubtless, it might give rather a larger field for selection. The chief obstacles to efficiency, in my opinion, are those arising from defective training and supervision, and that unpopularity, especially in recent years, of Police service. In the past, owing to numerical insufficiency, and having practically no reserve for relief, emergencies and training, men have, when enlisted in the Unarmed especially, been at once sent on duty to Police Stations in an absolutely raw condition with no knowledge whatever of laws and regulations, standing orders, etc., and thus untrained they have been expected to perform a variety of duties of which they know little or nothing. From untrained material such as this efficient performance of duties cannot be expected. Nor is this all, at no subsequent period of their career in any training or instruction imparted to them. So they stumble along, picking up what they can and imbibing theories of Police duties based often on traditions which are not unfrequently at variance with the law and regulations. Thus badly equipped it is no wonder, that they are

PRONE TO COMMIT IRREGULARITIES BORN OF IGNORANCE.

And when brought to account for their shortcomings in self-defence have recourse to subterfuges which lead them into deeper difficulties and becomesome times the victims of circumstances for which they are not wholly responsible. I do not contend that these men are wholly the innocent victims of ignorance, They have, as I have already admitted, the inherent defects of their class, but I do say that if they were well trained and acquainted with duties expected of them before being called on to perform them they might reasonably be expected to perfrom them more efficiently, subject, of course, to an effective supervision, which would to a material extent correctly keep in check undesirable tendencies. I consider that we have two grave defects to deal with viz.:—(1) an imperfectly trained rank and file; (2) and an imperfect supervision by officers who, by reason of their inferior status, defective training, education and standard of intelligence, are not as a rule fully efficient for posts they fill or to exercise that influence and supervision over their subordinates which is required to check undesirable tendencies and generally to utilise them to the best advantage. The question here suggests itself—who should not outsiders with more suitable qualification to introduced into the higher grades to remedy this latter defect? The reply to that is, they cannot under existing conditions be obtained to anything like the expert required. I now come to the third obstacle to efficiency, and that is a difficulty in obtaining suitable recruits owing to unpopularity of the Force. I think the chief cause is the heavy, continuous, exacting, and often uncongenial duties the Police are called on to perform relaxation or rest. The performance of many of these duties, by their very nature, tends to make the Police unpopular with the public, and moreover exposes them to risks and hardships which other Government servants have not to face. The functions of the Police are very numerous and varied, but whether as the executive of the Law, or of measures of Government for restraining or regulating the actions of the community and individuals, they are the actual essence and embodiment to the public at large of all that is obnoxious in the policy or measures it is their duty to give effect to. From these varied and often harassing duties they have little respite or leisure, as numerical insufficiency imposes a constant demand on their time. These contributing causes to unpopularity of service have been considerably emphasised during the past three years during which a series of severe famine and plague epidemics, running concurrently, have imposed a constant strain of additional work on the Police, the amount or effects of which it is difficult to convey in a few words. The demands for Police to help disinfect, evacuate, guard plague-stricken quarters, plague camps, plague hospitals, plague inspection camps to do duty on famine camps and works to protect plague refugees in fields from depradations by predatory classes driven to crime by famine for armed parties sent from district to district to deal with

MARAUDING GANGS OF DACOITS

etc., have during the last three years being almost unceasing, and necessitated, men everywhere being unrelieved for weeks and months together. The very severe strain these visitations have imposed on the Police Force of this Presidency has contributed considerably to make Police service unpopular, and will continue to do so I fear for some time to come. It is necessary to bear this in mind, for I think undue hardships, and not insufficient pay, is the chief cause of Police service being unpopular and the difficulty experienced in obtaining suitable recruits. Now to turn to the remedies I would suggest. In the first place to make the service more popular and obtain suitable recruits I consider it necessary that the existing insufficiency of men for the duties to be performed should be rectified in order that men may obtain the relief and rest they require. In this connection I beg to refer to the reorganization proposals recently submitted from this office to Government. I need not further allude to what has been set forth and proposed in that report than to say, it provides for the regular relief of all standing guards, for a reserve to meet local demands, and to provide for the training of recruits, and for divisional reserves in each division to meet demands or emergencies affecting the Presidency generally, without constantly indending on different district as is done at present, with very prejudicial consequences. Having obtained numerical sufficiency and suitable recruits, the next step is to train them for their duties, and for this purpose I have already instituted training schools at the Head-quarters of each District with the approval and sanction of Government. These training schools were started some three years ago, but no sooner were they started than the heavy demands made on the Police resources in connection with plague and famine measures necessitated most of them being closed, and owing to the discontinuance of these demands almost ever since those schools which were kept open have had a fitful existence. In the face of these adverse conditions intensified by there being no Head-quarters reserve, these training schools have not had a fair opportunity of proving their usefulness nevertheless, the Government have been pleased to observe, the results obtained have been on the whole encouraging. With a proper reserve at Head-quarters I have every reason to believe that these schools will yearly give an increasing number of trained men to the Force and thus contribute materially to its efficiency.

THE HIGHER SUBORDINATE GRADES.

Turning to the question of better supervision brings me to the higher (Subordinate) Grades of the Unarmed Police, and under which I would propose to class Head Constables, 1st and 2nd Class, Inspectors and Chief Constables. It is in these grades that I consider the greatest necessity for reform exists, and it is here that the necessity for "selection with training" is most sharply indicated. Not many years ago, the class of indifferently educated and not very intellectual Police officer, who rose step by step to fill the higher (subordinate) grades of officers, sufficed to deal sufficiently successfully with the work required of them: but of more recent years, with the spread of higher education, of litigation among the public, a steadily increasing acquaintance with and application of the intricacie of law and procedure on all sides, the work required of the Police has grown more complex and difficult than it used to be, and requires powers of discrimination and intellectual attainment which the average man of the class from which the lower grades of Police are recruited does not possess. Hence, if efficient work according to present-day requirements and standards is to be secured we must have a better article for officering these (subdicate) higher grades than the existing system renders available: can men of the description required be obtained on existing rates of pay? I have little doubt but that they can. Briefly, therefore, to meet the difficulty indicated above I propose the selection of candidates of good social position and with a higher standard of educational attainments and intellectual ability to officer the higher subordinate grade after going through a course of training in all branches of work at a Central Training School. This system will enable young men of good family and status and educational attainments to join the Police Department without going through the ranks and being required to wear the uniform of Constables and to live in poor quarters in company with a lower class of Police subordinates, all of which, as can well be understood, presents an insuperable barrier to young men of good status joining the Police. The system moreover will not prevent Constables rising, as several now do to the higher grades The Police have under the most favourable conditions a reputation to live down which will take time but I consider that every effort should be made to remove these defects which give colour to and keep alive the accusation so frequently made against the Police. With this end in view, good prospects should be offered to secure the best material for Police officers and so build up by degrees not only an efficient but a respected and self-respecting Force. I would therefore suggest that Sub-Magistrates and Deputy Collectors should be selected from the most efficient and trusted Police Chief Constables, in fact, that it should be authoritatively declared as a matter of policy in conection with the establishment of the Central Training School that a certain proportion of appointments of Sub-Magistrat would be reserved for officers of the Police Force. I see no reason why young men of good family, well educated and thoroughly trained in Law and Police duties should not, after some years practical Police work, during which they had proved themselves successfull, trustworthy and efficient Chief Constables turn out as good (if not better) Magistrates as those whose training has been that of a clerk, and who are for the most part recruited from a class who are not free from some of those defects which are by some regarded as the exclusive characteristic of the Police. Whether the work of a clerk in an office is the best training to secure the ultimate efficient conduct of Magisterial cases is matter of opinion, but I have myself little doubt that a young man of good family and character well educated and thoroughly trained and afterwards employed in the active life and high skilled labour connected with the investigation, detection and conviction of crime, would prove themors valuable officer of Government and command more respect among the people. I may say at once, that, in my opinion natives of the country should not, except in very exceptional cases, be appointed to the higher grades. Beginning with the Probationer I have no fault to find on the whole with the material we receive, but the insufficient training he receives under the existing system is, I consider a great defect which is calculated to materially and seriously impair his usefulness and and efficiency throughout his service. I consider as therein proposed that the Probationer on arrival from England should be attached to this Central Training School and remain until he has acquired a thorough acquaintance with Police duties in every branch, even for a year and more, if necessary.

THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL.

I am of opinion that the distributons introduced by Government Resolution No. 3194 of 17th May 1900, Judicial Department, and which amounts practically to the establishment of a dual control of the Force between the Commissioners of three Divisions and the Inspector-General of Police, does not make for efficiency. When the proposal to effect this change were first communicated to me by Government I submitted in a confidential letter of 28th February 1898 to Government my representations, and in this and the correspondence which ensued, set sorth in detail the reasons why in my opinion the proposed arrangement would be detrimental to efficiency. The arrangement has now been in force for two years, and I see no reason to alter the opinion I then expressed after careful consideration. I do not propose to go into details here, but speaking generally I am of opinion that the present arrangement tends not to decentralisation but disruption by breaking up the Presidency Police Force into three separate bodies under the three Commissioners the control of which will, as time goes on gradually be regulated by the views of the particular Commissioner who happens to hold the office as and fresh orders and circulars are issued by Commissioners from time to time for their Division, the system in each will become more divergent. The system of supervision and control by Commissioners over the Police is no new experiment. It was in force before the Inspector General of Police's appointment was created, but it was found unsatisfactory as the Commissioner could not find time necessary for the effectual supervision of details of police administration The Force, it was held was one peculiarly requiring the supervision of a "special officer' and Government experienced a constant want of information about the individual and comparative merits of officers, distribution of the Force and its internal management. To meet these wants and defects an Inspector-General of Police's appointment was created, and it would seem to me that by the new farrangement things will drift back even tually to the unsatisfactory state they were in before The Commissioners have probably now not less, but more, engrossing and multifarious duties to attend to than before, and after a period of 11 years of supervision and control by the Inspector-General of Police, the Commissioners are even less in touch and have less acquaintance than before with the details Police work. The Government of Bombay in 1884 held that the supervision vested in the Commission of ers was an arrangement in which, after full trial, there was found to be serious and inherent defects, and I think the return to a practically similar arrangements will give no more satisfactory result than the previous experiment. With the exception of Inspectors and Head-quarters Chief Constables and Police Armourers, the Inspector-General of Police has now very little to do with the control and management of the Force throughout the Presidency which is practically vested in the different Commissioners and District Magistrates. There is much which goes on in regard to the conduct of the Force and efficiency of officers of which the Inspector-General of Police knows nothing and yet under Chapter III of the Police Act he is expected to make rules generally for the purpose of rendering the Police efficient, &c. Of course as time goes on under the present arrangement, the Inspector-General of Police will know less about the individual and comparative merits of officers internal management &c. and will not be in a position to advise Government when consulted on these matters.

I submit with due deference that the present system of partitioning off duties for control and supervision of the Police Department among several directing heads is wrong in principle. It must, in my opinion, lead to confusion and inefficiency. Divisional Commissioners and District Magistrates are the administrative heads of their respective Divisions and Districts, and where defects in regard to Police matter come to their notice, they should look to and call on the Inspector-General of Police as the responsible head of the Department to take the necessary steps to remedy them but

NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTES.

WHEN the new regulation affecting the rations of boys serving in stationary naval training-ships comes into force, the sailor-boy's menu will be as follows:—Six a. m.: Basin of cocoa. Eight a. m., breakfast: 12oz. of bread, 1-4lb. of pork, basin of coffee, and condensed milk. Noon, dinner: 3-4lb. of meat, with vegetables. Five p.m., tea: 8oz. of bread and 2oz. of jam. Supper: 4oz. of dry bread. The present rations are:—Six a.m., breakfast: 8oz. of bread, 1-4lb. of pork, and a basin of cocoa. Eight a.m.: 2oz. of dry bread. Dinner, as before-mentioned. Tea: 8oz. of dry bread, with a basin of tea. Supper: 4oz. of dry bread.

The subject of Colonial contributions to the Navy, and particularly of contributions by Australia, continues to furnish matter for discussion both here and ever-sea. . . . A subsidy by Australia and New Zealand to an ocean line of very fast steamers calling at the Cape would be much more valuable than a cash payment to the British exchequer, which might or might not pay for the maintenance of a cruiser or two. What is to be hoped for is that Australia will not fritter away money on forts and feeble ships fit only for harbour defence, but if even she were to waste money in this manner we should be the last people to do otherwise than sympathise with her weakness, since it is only within the last few years that our own Government has come to realise the futility of such expenditure.

We can scarcely boast at present that our cavalry are what they should be in any respect. Their lack of numbers is about to be remedied to some extent, and as regards their efficiency, Major General Baden-Powell has a great opportunity and may be trusted to utilise it. Whether capable or not of manœuvring a cavalry division, the newly-appointed Inspector-General is at all events fully qualified to ensure the proper training of the individual, and this is the most important matter of all.

The striking contrast between the mortality in the French as compared with the German army, recently published by the "Gazette de Cologne," is the subject of comment in the "Medical Press." Typhoid, it seems, accounts for 625 deaths among French soldiers, as compared with only 87 in the German army. Even scarlet fever is more fatal in the French army in the proportion of 96 to 16 while tuberculosis is responsible for 1,415, against 129 deaths on the other side of the Rhine. The minimum mortality coincides with the maximum fatigue, i.e., the periods of the "grands manœuvres," and the mortality is everywhere far higher in the sedentary branches of the army than in those on active service. This, however, may be due in part to the fact that the more sedentary posts are occupied by recruits who, for physical reasons, are not judged capable of supporting the strain of active military life.

The value to the Militia Reserve of men who have been invalided from the Regular Army after at least three years' colour service, and who are declared eligible provided they pass a medical examination as fit for home service, is somewhat problematical. What is required in a reserve is a body of men on whom reliance can be placed for the performance of war duties. Men who are declared fit for home service alone are manifestly those whose physical condition is below par, and who cannot face the hardships of campaigning. These are likely to prove merely a source of expense, swelling the returns in times of peace and failing in the hour of emergency. The majority of the reserve will probably be formed of the men who join it from the Militia itself, after at least ten years' service therein. It is difficult to estimate even approximately what total they might eventually reach. In endeavouring to compute it the fact that the Militia is normally some 20,000 under establishment must be kept in view, as there is little reason for expecting that that deficiency will disappear in the future. Assuming, however, that some 10,000 Militiamen, of at least ten years' service, might annually join the Reserve at the average age of thirty years, with a possible further twenty years to serve up to the age of fifty and allowing liberally for wastage, a possible 100,000 might be reached. In Mr. Brodrick's scheme, however, the strength assigned to it is only 50,000. If to this category be added the quotas obtainable from the other classes eligible for the Reserve under the Royal Warrant, a very numerous and well trained body of Reservists for the home-defence army should be secured and at comparatively little cost to the country.

The campaign against the army carried on with such vigour by the Socialists in France has its effects in many directions. Following the mutiny of the gunners at Poitiers, the insubordination at the Ecole Polytechnique, which however, pehaps, had a different origin, and the affair of General Tournier at Clermont-Ferrand, it appears that other incidents have occurred. At Nantes, thirty-nine drivers of the Army Transport Service appeared before the doctor alleging that they were indisposed through the effect of excessive work. The incident was regarded rather seriously by General Andre, who entirely stopped the leave of the men for three months. The "Echo de l'Armee" gives further details of the incident at Clermont-Ferrand. The political circulars placed on the club table were issued by the League of the Friends of Peace and the League of the Rights of Man, and Lieut. Veron registered a protest. The same evening Lieut. Roques accused the officers of seeking a quarrel with the Republican officers of the garrison, adding that the latter were more numerous and would displace Lieut.-Colonel Cadoudal, president of the club. Lieut. Roques carried his complaint to the League of the Rights of Man, and thus it reached the ears of the Prefect, who requested General Tournier to remove Lieut. Veron. The general refused, and the Prefect replied that the League would institute a fresh campaign. Finally, he administered some slight censure to both the officers, but Lieut. Roques, who had denounced his comrades to the League of the Rights of Man, was not punished at all. Thereupon General Tournier asked to be relieved of his command, with the result which we have chronicled,

In regard to the students of the Ecole Polytechnique who were depatched as private soldiers to various regiments, a committee of former students has besought the clemency of the Minister. All the students of the school were confined to their quarters, and it was not likely that they would be liberated until their comrades were pardoned. The indiscriminate punishment is very adversely criticised, but both the "Temps" and the "Debats" protest against an order suppressing all recreation outside the walls of the school. There are some who consider, however, that the senior students who counselled the sixty juniors to resist should suffer some punishment.

General Andre lately expressed in the Chamber his views upon the general questions involved. He said that his object was to develop in the army obedience to the law, respect for the Republic, and submission to the Government. There were, doubtless, difficulties since the army is a composite being, not always responding to what the Minister described as the caprices de son chef. It has a will of its own, and he admitted that the officers had legitimate traditions, and that the army is rightly proud of its past. It followed, said General Andre, that the Minister must act with great discretion in seeking the attainment of the three objects indicated, and he added, "it is not for me to cause an officer who has been brought up with Monarchical ideas to become a Republican officer all at once. That, moreover, would be very foolish, for the change would not be sincere." Finally, the Minister quoted from the new book by Lieut. Demongeot, approving the view expressed, that it could be neither wise nor good policy to teach soldiers that war is always a crime against humanity, while it would be criminal to denationalise them by teaching them that their country is everywhere, and to declare that the flag is an empty survival of the past.

The "Popolo Romano" states that the Italian Chamber has under consideration a number of military measures. Three of them have relation to the organisation of the medical, veterinary, and paymaster corps. Four others are concerned with the promotion of staff, artillery, engineer, and other officers. Another measure proposes a fresh arrangement in regard to the embodiment of the class of 1883. Some of these measures have been sanctioned by the Chamber, but await the action of the Senate. One result will be to modify the organisation of the medical corps, augmenting it by twenty-nine majors and reducing it by fifty-seven subaltern officers.

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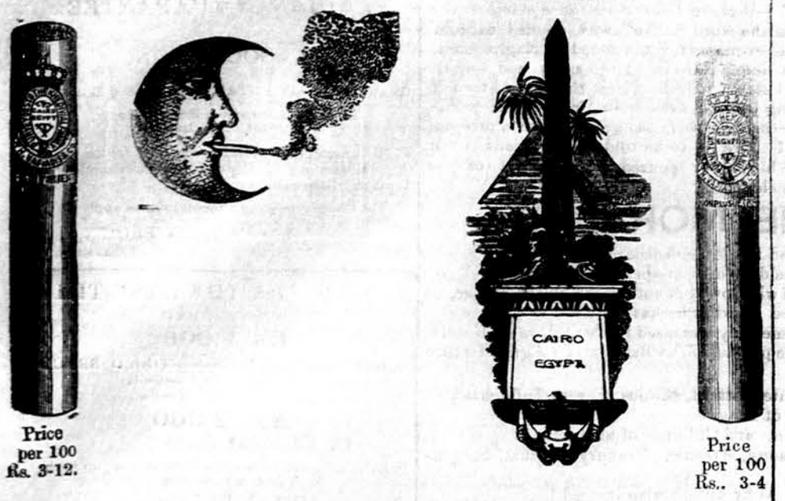

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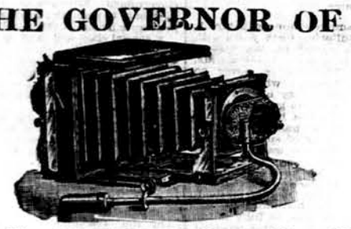

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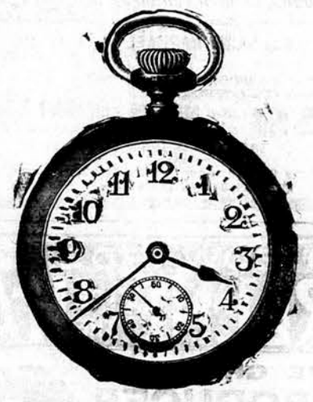

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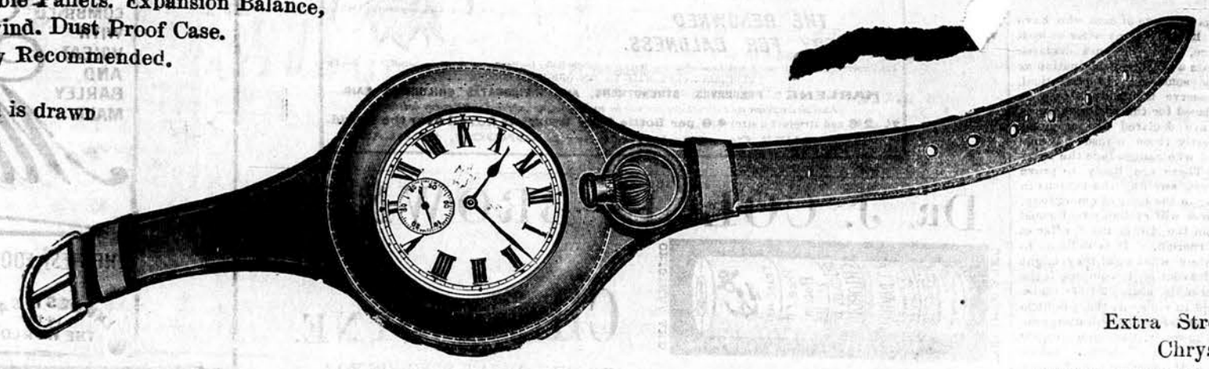

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